THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1938 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 81

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Taxes for War or Relief

Herbert Hoover Honored

Little Schoolhouse Again

¶ **Two Months' Record**—The first two months of the present session of Congress is rounded out as a tax revision bill with 900-odd sections comes to the floor of the House. Proponents of the bill declare it will "improve our existing revenue system, remove inequalities, equalize the tax burdens, stimulate business activity," but opponents, especially in the Republican camp, claim that the measure perpetuates levies which helped precipitate the recession. Be that as it may, the changes provided for in the bill, would not bring about general reductions or increases, nor would they affect tax rates for the individual. What changes there are, represent shifts in the tax burden, rather than adjustments of tax rates. Tax rates, however, increase the significance of the fact that for the past two months Congressional enactments have been confined to farm, housing, emergency relief bills. • Since enactments have all been on the "outgo," Washington's interest in "income" is understandable.

¶ **Tax for Armaments**—Although American taxpayers may feel the drain of taxes largely raised for relief, they can also sympathize with Great Britain when it comes to taxes for defense. Estimates just issued in London indicate that Britain's army expenditures will exceed by £22,000,000 those of last year, bringing the total to £88,000,000. Aggregate expenditures for Army, Airforce and Navy, therefore, is expected to exceed £343,000,000, a rise of £65,000,000 above last year. Although £55,000,000 of this may be met from revenue, Britain faces the task cheerfully, conscious of the good returns already received from income tax and the National Defense Contribution levy. • How much more cheerfully might a nation support an army of potential labor than an army of potential devastation.

¶ **Hoover at Vienna**—While Austria feels the clash of Schuschnigg and National Socialist wills—fearing that its Chancellor's insistence on independence may merely delay Reichsführer Hitler's plan for a National Socialist Commonwealth in middle Europe—dignified academicians confer on Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, the honorary degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences from Vienna Technical University. Mr. Hoover's remarks are thought-provoking: "If statesmen can give us peace," he declared, "engineers can give us civilization." • Aye, but the peace of statesmen and the civilization of engineers are mere shadows unless the essential brotherhood of men is upheld in the general consciousness—and only individual spiritual understanding can achieve that.

¶ **Education Wedges**—The little red schoolhouse, whence sprang America's broad educational policies and religious tolerances, is once more a rallying ground. At the American Association of School Administrators convention in Atlantic City, N. J., Dr. George D. Strayer, Professor of Education at Columbia, precipitates a discussion on the propriety of using Federal School Aid funds for the relief of non-public schools. Charging that the use of public funds to help schools operated by churches and religious groups would lead to a breakdown of independent education, he said: "The failure to maintain the separation of church and state is fraught with grave consequences to all of us." • Especially dangerous to religious groups that might seem temporarily to benefit from Government aid would be the boomerangs of resentment such a practice might encourage.

¶ **A Witness for Security**—Jay C. Hormel, of the Hormel Packing Company, Austin, Minn., testifies before the Senate Unemployment Committee that adoption of an annual wage in his concern had increased efficiency. The annual wage, guaranteeing workers 52 pay checks each year along with vacations and sick leave, as against hourly wage—which, he said, "was designed mostly for the purpose of passing the effects of employment fluctuations on to labor"—had resulted in an increased efficiency of from 10 to 20 per cent and had, at the same time, given workers more leisure time. • When evidence of this sort appears it makes good testimony in behalf of the practicability of the Golden Rule.

¶ **Australia Reassured**—Assurance from Prime Minister Chamberlain that Great Britain's foreign policy remains favorable to support of the League and of collective security, induces Australia to support the British-Italian friendship talks. Advised that the resignation of Anthony Eden was due to a difference of method rather than policy, Australian Prime Minister Lyons rejects an Opposition demand for a special session to consider Australia's attitude. Incidentally a delegation heads for America to negotiate a trade pact in line with a "general trade balance." • Australia insures itself against isolation by revealing its "world consciousness."

Pacific Isles Claimed by U.S. In Air Program

Diplomatic Puzzle Seen in Sovereignty of Tiny Islands

New Importance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—Primarily for commercial aviation, but partly also for reasons of naval strategy, the State and Navy Departments here have for months been engaged in a detailed study of thousands of tiny islands in the Pacific Ocean with a view to pressing claims for American sovereignty to several of doubtful ownership, it was disclosed here today.

Some quarters here have immediately concluded that this will lead perhaps to diplomatic questions with Britain which owns a lion's share of the Pacific Islands, and claims others which belong to no one else. Three such islands, Howland, Baker and Jarvis, have been brought under American sovereignty by right of occupation and use during the past two years, despite the fact that for a century they have been marked British on most maps and charts and British claims to sovereignty had not previously been questioned.

The fact is that since the development of aviation to the point where the spanning of the Pacific has been possible there has been a revival of interest in tiny barren islands which had been forgotten since the decline of the whaling industry, and the value of guano deposits on many of them. They are valuable today as stepping stones across the Pacific to commercial aviation. And they are of revived interest to the Navy as "fixed aircraft carriers," a phrase attributed to Japanese naval circles to describe the military value of the Japanese mandated islands.

Aviation Competition

British and American interests are somewhat at variance from the commercial aviation point of view. British imperial defense policy having set as a primary objective a complete round-the-world air transportation system, such a system would come into competition with

(Continued on Page 7, Column 7)

39 States Put Curbs On Subsidized Saloons

Liquor Law Survey

State	Are "tied houses" and other unfair trade practices forbidden by law?	Does law apply to both distilled liquor and beer?
Ala.*	Yes	Yes
Ariz.	Yes (by regulation)	Yes
Ark.	Yes	Yes
Calif.	Yes	Yes
Colo.	Yes	Yes (Binding on retailer also)
Conn.	Yes	Yes
Del.	Yes	Yes
D. C.	Yes (qualified)	Yes
Fla.	Yes	Yes
Ga.†	No	State prohibits distilled liquor
Idaho*	Yes.	Applies to distillers only; commission has no control over beer
Ill.	Yes	Yes
Ind.	Yes	Yes
Iowa*	Yes	Applies to beer only; state monopoly on other liquors
Kan.‡	Yes, for beer of 3.2 per cent or less	State permits no hard liquor sold
Ky.	Yes	Applies to distilled spirits only
La.	No	No
Maine*	Yes	Yes
Md.	Yes	Yes
Mass.	Yes	Yes
Mich.	Yes	Yes
Minn.	Yes	Yes
Miss.¶	Yes	No Distilled spirits prohibited
Mo.	Yes	Yes
Mont.*	Yes	Yes
Neb.	Yes	
Nev.	No	
N. H.*	No	
N. J.	Yes	Yes
N. M.	Yes	Yes
N. Y.	Yes	Yes
N. C.§	Yes	Distilled liquors only
N. D.	No	
Ohio*	Yes	Yes
Okla.‡	No	
Ore.*	Yes	Yes
Pa.	Yes (qualifications)	Yes
R. I.	Yes	Yes
S. C.	No	
S. D.	Yes	Yes
Tenn.‡	No	
Texas	Yes (qualified)	
Utah*	Yes	Yes
Vt.*	Yes	
Va.*	Yes	Beer only
Wash.	Yes	Yes
W. Va.*	No	
Wis.	Yes	Yes
Wyo.‖	Yes	Yes

*Monopoly. †Partial prohibition. ‡Prohibition. §Prohibition with 4 per cent beer. ¶Dry act with county dispensary. ‖Monopoly with private retail sales.

Control of Retail Outlets by Manufacturers Is Banned by Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Reappearance of an old pre-prohibition abuse—"tied houses" or saloons controlled directly by brewers through an extension of financial favors—has brought forth a new crop of State and Federal legislation designed to end the practice, it is shown in a study made by The Christian Science Monitor. Still, enforcement is far from satisfactory, it is said by Federal officials who point out hampering gaps in the laws.

Public sentiment, however, has shown itself so strong against "tied houses" that 39 States and the District of Columbia have succeeded in getting laws forbidding any form of financial control over retail liquor stores by brewers and distillers and by the distributors of their products, the Monitor's survey of legislation shows. Such interlocking ownership or indirect control resulted in so many abuses before prohibition, it is said, that it is credited with being a big factor in bringing about the outlawry of the liquor traffic.

Abuses Assailed

Aware of this fact, both Congress and the State legislatures have endeavored to prevent the return of "tied houses" in any form. The Federal Alcohol Administration Act of 1935 forbids them in general, but in practice its rules apply chiefly to distillers, rectifiers, importers and wholesalers. Brewers succeeded in getting themselves exempted from Federal licensing, and the terms of the Federal act apply, with respect to brewers, only in those states having requirements similar to the Federal Act.

State legislatures, so far as the laws on their books show, have been more successful in resisting pressure of brewery lobbies. Only two or three States, apparently, have put a ban on interlocking ownership that does not include brewers.

But Federal law enforcement officials still find themselves thwarted in their work by the hiatus in Fed-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

New Deal Arms For Protection Of Profits Tax

Strikes at Heart of Its Reform Ideology, Say Government Men

House Debate Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—The Roosevelt Administration is aggressively behind the undistributed profits tax and will continue to fight for it despite all the clamor that has come from business in the past months.

This fact became evident as the debate started today in the House on the 1938 tax bill—the tax bill which Bernard Baruch told the Senate Unemployment Committee this week "may be the leading economic event of current history."

The tax bill, it developed, carries an obscure provision which repeals the existing requirement upon the Treasury to report to Congress all corporation salaries over $15,000.

So far as the Administration is concerned, it will make a last-ditch battle for what remains of the undistributed profits tax in its revised form, both in the House, where the measure is expected to pass quickly, and in the Senate, where a more protracted battle is expected.

The Administration takes the following position:

1. The undistributed profits tax is just a shadow of itself under the revised law, in any case. It exempts 8 per cent of all corporations; and even under the surtax on big family-held corporations, which decline to distribute profits, it affects only 300 to 600.

2. Despite all the attacks on the tax, the Administration thinks it is just in principle. It plugs a loophole, it is contended, which has been used as a method of tax avoidance ever since the Income Tax Law was passed in 1918.

3. The Administration is deeply anxious to continue the tax, if only in principle, through the slump, in order to revive rates when prosperity returns.

4. Repeal of the tax is regarded as definitely deflationary at the present juncture, besides meaning the yielding up by the Government of what is regarded as one of the strongest tools for controlling the business cycle in later periods. If business were not put under pressure to pay out earnings now it would use the money to retire debts, it is argued.

Party of New Deal Ideology

Summarizing the above, the Administration sees in the tax a fundamental "reform" measure, typical of the New Deal ideology, which it declines to sacrifice in the face of business protests, which use the slump as their argument. Bound up with the support, though not publicly expressed, seems to be part of the New Deal's characteristic opposition to monopolies, and the belief that the surtax against closely-held corporations, is a step toward competitive conditions.

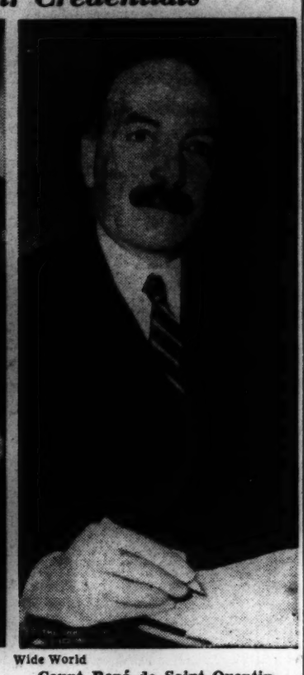
As a matter of fact, the Treasury experts believe the new tax law has

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Present Their Credentials

© Harris & Ewing

Hugh R. Wilson
United States Ambassador to Germany



Wide World

Count René de Saint-Quentin
French Ambassador to Washington

Seasoned diplomat guides French policy in the United States: Page 2. Hitler welcomes Hugh Wilson as new United States Ambassador: Page 4.

Austria: Peace by Command; Pro-Reich Chiefs for Delay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 3—Austria's political atmosphere has become somewhat calmer as a result of a number of developments, including National Socialist orders to party followers to maintain discipline in Styria.

In that East-Austrian province, where the city of Graz is a National Socialist center, Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart has told the pro-German group not to engage in further street demonstrations. The Minister of Interior, who was taken into the Austrian Cabinet at the request of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, journeyed to Graz with the report of incipient uprisings there.

To Start Quietly

After long conferences with local National Socialist leaders, he issued orders permitting them to wear the swastika emblem of Germany and to use the "Heil Hitler!" greeting. But it is believed that he has exacted a promise from them not to press other demands, at least in the immediate future.

"I have found overwhelming enthusiasm in Styria," Dr. Seyss-Inquart said, "and I also know that my orders now will be obeyed." He added that the National Socialists would be willing to work within the framework of the Fatherland Front which is the only legal party in Austria within which whatever political activity is legally recognized must be conducted.

Asked by the Associated Press whether such diverse elements as the extreme National Socialists and Roman Catholic clericals could operate inside the Fatherland Front, Dr. Seyss-Inquart replied:

"I hope so. We do not propose to start in a fighting mood. At the beginning we will not touch problems on which we differ from other factions in the front. We will tackle problems in which we have a common interest, and German culture offers many such possibilities."

Official Debut

Another modifying factor was the address which Hugo Jury, one of the Austrian National Socialist leaders, made to Austrian National Socialists over the Vienna radio last night. This was in a way an official National Socialist debut in Austria, a formal demonstration of the newly concluded "German peace." It was the first official manifestation that National Socialists are included in the Fatherland Front.

Herr Jury, who has been appointed chief "Referent" or representative of the National Socialist movement before the Austrian Government, spoke as a National Socialist to National Socialists, and urged his comrades manfully and fearlessly to confess their views before men, but from the beginning to the end he was conciliatory. He declared his loyalty to an independent German Austria and his allegiance to a Christian Austria in which Christianity should mean not the domination of one church but the expression of a living force. He besought his followers to work hand in hand with all loyal Austrians for benefit of the Austrian Fatherland and the advancement of the German race.

"Wear the swastika in your hearts rather than on your sleeves," Herr

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

War Profit Bill Called Step To U. S. Dictator

House Minority Report Brands It 'Blueprint for Fascism'

Man Power Draft

Measure Permits Control of Industry and Labor in Time of War

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—The House Naval Affairs Committee approved legislation today to authorize a $1,113,546,000 expansion of the Navy. Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia announced the committee voted, 20 to 3, in favor of the bill.

Before acting finally on the measure which would add 46 combatant ships to the fleet, 22 auxiliary vessels and 950 planes, the committee adopted an amendment by Mr. Vinson declaring a policy of non-aggression for the Navy.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—The Administration's so-called "anti-war profits bill" was given a new label today by three members of the house Military Affairs Committee who branded it "a blueprint for Fascism" and declared it "against the interest of business, or labor and the veteran" in a minority Committee report of extraordinary vehemence.

The bill itself is the latest revised version of legislation which the War Department has been drafting and redrafting and advocating ever since the end of the World War. In high Army circles, the measure is termed an "industrial mobilization" bill. The major purpose in military eyes always has been to make possible the immediate subordination of the Nation's physical energies to war ends immediately on the outbreak of war.

This includes an immediate draft of manpower for the armed service, draft of industry and its control from Washington, price fixing and wage controls. Military circles have for years been reluctant to discuss the implications of the measure to labor unions. In fact, labor sections of previous drafts of such legislation have been kept secret, usually on the pretext they had not been completed although every other feature always was complete. It is, of course, an open secret that if the Army had its way strikes would be outlawed immediately on the outbreak of war and labor would be subjected to just as rigid controls as industry.

Annual Proposals

Similar legislation has been proposed in Congress annually for years, but never enacted. During the process, the persistent American Legion demand for measures to "take the profits out of war" has had its effect on the official versions of "industrial mobilization" measures. The two concepts have been amalgamated as much as possible. The "anti-war profits" label has been appropriated for the War Department measure as being somehow less provocative than "industrial mobilization."

It was under this label of "anti-war profits" that the measure received President Roosevelt's indorsement in his national defense message to Congress and subsequently has been reported out by the Military Affairs Committee, and is shortly to be taken up for debate in the House.

But this label is a spurious disguise in the opinion of three members of the Committee which reported it. They are Representatives Maury Maverick (D) of Texas, Paul Kvale (Farmer-Labor) of Minnesota, and C. Arthur Anderson (D) of Missouri. To these three, who are reported to have had the assistance of Prof. Charles A. Beard, historian, in drafting their minority report, the measure is the exact antithesis of what it purports to be. Instead, they claim that it would wipe out constitutional government and civil liberty in the United States immediately on the outbreak of war and result in a one-man totalitarian government, as much a dictatorship, in fact, as anything prevailing today in Germany or Italy.

Japanese Protest Cited

They praise the protest which has been raised in the Japanese Diet over a "national mobilization" measure proposed by the military branches of the Government. And they announce their intention to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Moscow Witness Charges Plot To Benefit Britain

MOSCOW, March 3 (AP)—Nicholas N. Krestinsky, who yesterday stood alone among his 20 co-defendants and declared his innocence of treason, today pleaded "completely guilty of all crimes" charged against him in Moscow's treason trial.

He confessed to receiving German pay for forming a spy ring in Russia and preparing bases for the German Reichswehr on Russian territory.

MOSCOW, March 3 (AP)—Nicholas Bukharin, first on the list of 21 defendants in Moscow's greatest treason trial, today heard a co-defendant accuse him of plotting dismemberment of the Soviet Union on behalf of Britain and planning the assassination of Nicholas Lenin, once his close associate.

The trial's second day was Britain's day in the role of the foreign power with which the accused confessed to or were charged with treasonable dealings.

Mr. Bukharin, former editor of official Soviet newspapers, confessed to plotting against the regime of Joseph Stalin, and asked that he be "held responsible for everything it involves."

"You will be, without your special

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

National Interest Centers On Future of Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—Should the Civil Service have a three-member leadership, or be run by one man? Is the present reorganization bill an attempt to tear down the merit system, or to build it up? These are some of the questions conscientious citizens are trying to determine today, as the Senate debate progresses.

The answer to the first question is that experts are divided. Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, an earnest friend of Civil Service extension, yesterday demanded that the present three-member Civil Service Commission be retained, instead of being displaced by a one-man administrator, as proposed under the reorganization bill. Senator Walsh is backed up by experts of the Brookings Institution. On the other hand a no less conscientious body than the National League of Women Voters has given general indorsement to the one-man administrator idea. This was recommended by a group of experts represented in the so-called President's Committee on Administrative Management, which made its report last June on "personnel administration in the Federal service." On this question then, it is as much as a layman can do to weigh the respective arguments given below, and consider the unfolding debate in the Senate.

On the second question, whether the new bill will build up or tear down Civil Service, it is fortunate that there is greater agreement. On all sides among reformers there is support for those sections of the bill giving the President authority to extend the Civil Service. Senator Walsh yesterday heartily indorsed the provisions and declared they were quite distinct from the fight over a commission or administrator. His only criticism was that they did not go far enough. They give the President permissive power to extend the service, but do not make it mandatory.

Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., Republican member of the present Civil Service Commission, likewise supported these provisions in his recent discussion of the bill, in which he criticized features of the one-man administrator.

How important it is was shown in brief figures by Senator Walsh yesterday—there are today 1,100,000 employees of the Government. Excluding the Army-Navy, Judicial and Legislative Branches, there are 841,000 civilian employees, including 159,500 women. Of the 841,000 only 532,000 are under Civil Service. The New Deal appointments have brought down the Civil Service ratio from over 80 per cent, to about 65 per cent.

Who Shall Rule Service?

In so far, then, as the present bill provides an avenue for presidential extension of Civil Service, even on a permissive basis, it is eagerly welcomed by reformers. With this objective, Senator Walsh said yesterday, "I am in hearty accord."

The respective arguments for one-man administrator or three-member board are summarized below, as given by their respective proponents. Both sides seem to be conscientious. It is hard to find in the argument for a one-man administrator the recent partisan interpretation of John Taber (R) of New York that the purpose is "to place the Civil Service of the Government under absolute political control and exploit it for purely political purposes."

Major argument advanced by the President's Committee and similar groups for a one-man administrator is that it would center responsibility, and provide a leadership with

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Security Board Cuts Politics Loose From Old-Age Pensions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—Politics and old-age pensions don't mix.

That is the warning the Social Security Board has given 47 states by its action canceling Federal aid to pension recipients in Oklahoma. Every state now has an old-age assistance system except Virginia.

The Board's action followed an investigation which revealed that $685,000 had been paid out irregularly. The decison was made in spite of a protest from state officials that the abuses grew out of inexperiences and steps were already being taken to correct them.

Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Board, explained: "We made the decision that we thought would react to the permanent advantage of the needy in Oklahoma and of the taxpayers not only in Oklahoma but in the country as a whole."

The Federal Government had been paying half the pensions and the State contributing the other half. The State is said to have enough money on hand to take over the whole load for March at least.

As soon as the Federal Board is satisfied that the State is complying with the Social Security Act, it will resume payments.

During a two-day hearing held by the Social Security Board last week, Oklahoma officials made no attempt to deny earlier testimony by Security Board investigators that pension checks had been addressed to men who had passed on. One investigator told of being met at a pensioner's door by a butler. The law requires that recipients of old-age assistance shall be in need.

The section of the Social Security Law involved in the Oklahoma situation is that providing for immediate grants to the needy aged and has nothing to do with the old-age benefit systems being built up by tax contributions from employers and employees in all of the 48 states.

State welfare officials blamed harassment by the Oklahoma State Legislature, indiscriminate political campaign promises of old-age pensions, and inexperience for the inefficiency and irregularity uncovered.

"The distressing fact," Mr. Altmeyer said, "is that in this situation some people are not receiving the assistance they need but the Federal Government is making large grants to the State."

Dr. Raymond Thomas, member of the Oklahoma Welfare Commission, blamed promises in political campaigns for part of the trouble. They led, he said, to a general misunderstanding of the Social Security Act so that 90,000 persons deluged welfare officials when the old-age pensions were started in the belief that all the aged were eligible. "The convening of the Legislature afforded another means of exerting pressure on an overworked staff," he told the board.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, March 3, 1938

School Administrators' Convention	3
"From Danube to Dixie," No. 3	5
Wonders of Research	6
The Home Forum	8
Friendship [With Russian Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Connecticut Letter	9
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radiocast Programs of Christian Science	10
Radio Timetable	10
Movies of Moment	11
The Young Folks' Page	12
Sports Page	13
Financial Pages	14-15-16
Daily Features	16
Editorials	20

Intimate Message From Washington

Congress Appears Long on Bustle, Short on Hustle, With Heckling Committee Prodding at Careers

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, March 3

In quick, sketchy fashion it is possible to skim over half a dozen major subjects now before Congress. Congress, it should be said, is at the peak of activity; committees are running full blast; each house has before it major legislation, and the next few weeks will shape and determine the success of many of the most important Roosevelt proposals for 1938.

Let us start with the Senate. Up for debate is the big reorganization bill which may come to a vote in a fortnight. Here it is a problem of getting some sort of order out of 130 governmental agencies which are now scattered, hit or miss, over Washington. Something has got to be done about it. Agitation for consolidation began in Theodore Roosevelt's Administration and every President since has recommended action.

The acute problem today is to hew a compromise path between reorganization and a too great centralization of executive authority. Some increase in centralization is involved in the very nature of the case. There is a battle, too, between the Byrd-Bailey school of thought, which wants reorganization accompanied by striking economies and what is really a reduction in federal activity, and the Roosevelt approach, which is merely an effort to get order out of chaos, without diminution of federal activity.

A further big fight hinges on whether the Civil Service should be run by its present three-member Commission or by a one-man administrator, backed by a seven-member lay advisory group. Bitter words are passing over this issue which on either side has conscientious partisans. A quick judgment would be that the number who administer the law is less important than the terms of the law itself and that the vital matter is to get the sweeping reforms which everyone admits are needed.

Seek Tighter Corporation Laws

On its Committee side the Senate is considering the Borah-O'Mahoney proposal to force every big corporation to get a federal license, which would be used as a means for Congressional regulation. Business fights the proposal ardently. The early hearings have focused attention on the lax incorporation laws of states like Delaware, which turn monster corporations loose on the other 47 states, at a liberal profit to themselves. Many observers are doubtful about the O'Mahoney-Borah solution. But they cannot help being struck by the way certain elements of "Big Business" have brought this proposal upon themselves. Something has got to be done, obviously, to correct lax state laws and it is only a question of time before a formidable house cleaning occurs.

Another business problem comes in the resumption of the La Follette Committee's investigation of alleged infringement of civil liberties—this time by certain trade associations and so-called "citizens' groups." This hearing has only just started but before it is over it is likely to add a new chapter to the previous extraordinary portrayal of modern industrial conditions.

On another tack, for better or worse, the Senate is expected soon to confirm Robert H. Jackson as Solicitor General in the Justice Department, and Ebert K. Burlew as Undersecretary of the Interior Department. Both names have lingered before respective Senate Committees. Here it was a matter of too many questions for the unfortunate Mr. Burlew, and not enough questions to suit Mr. Jackson. Politics featured both investigations.

Mr. Jackson, whose ambitions are not concealed, frankly hoped the Senate Committee would give him a national rostrum to repeat his anti-monopoly views, and Senators King and Austin obligingly helped him along to the extent of their ability by serving as foils.

Blow to Career Service

Mr. Burlew was in quite another case. He is a conscientious governmental worker who hoped to crown a long record by this promotion, which took him out of Civil Service, and hence required Senatorial confirmation. He has been hectored and bullied in Committee, and the incident fittingly shows the weakness of the present law. So long as Senatorial confirmation is required for better-paid federal jobs, not protected by Civil Service, there is not going to be any real career system in Washington, or incentive of ambition to raise up normal clerkship mediocrity.

Let us turn now to the House side of Congress. Passage of the new tax bill is a foregone conclusion. So, it might be added, is ultimate passage of the Navy bill, now in Committee stage. But while the Navy bill will also probably go through the Senate, after a fiery debate on foreign policy, the tax bill's Senate prospects are much less certain. The Senate Finance Committee will almost certainly strike out the undistributed profits tax—although it has been modified to exempt some 80 per cent of all corporations. The real fight will come later on, on the Senate floor, and again, in conference between the House and Senate.

One other subject remains to touch upon. Mr. Roosevelt has decided to devote the profits from publication of his official papers to some "public purpose." This is regarded here as certainly a wise move. Few things have filled correspondents with more resentment and disgust recently than the prospect of the Chief Executive reaping a financial harvest by such means while in office. National opinion was against the project, and it is unfortunate that it was ever made.

In the Boston Section:

Change of fiscal year seen as way for big State saving.

Rhode Island Democrats to support horse-racing referendum.

Flood control controversy continues in Washington.

Tobin pleads in person at City Hall for own bills.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Seasoned Diplomat Takes Reins To Guide French Policy in U.S.

The News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—Count René de Saint-Quentin, new French Ambassador, presented credentials to President Roosevelt at the White House today. His advent fills the French Embassy here for the first time since departure of Georges Bonnet, who returned to be Finance Minister and a member of inner circle of French political leaders who are guiding their nation's changing governments.

The new Ambassador comes at a time when the attitude of the United States toward critical European politics was never more important. He also arrives as a flurry of war debts discussion is in the wind, following the offer of Hungary to pay in full the principal of its original loan. Likewise, as trade agreements between the United States and two important European exporters are being negotiated—Britain and Czechoslovakia—it becomes important for France to consider whether improvements can be made in the Franco-American agreement. All these matters are of first-rate significance to the two countries, and the filling of the French mission here is welcomed in State Department circles.

The new ambassador's presentation also marked another great step here—the reversion to tail-coats and spats for diplomatic introductions. On the last introduction, of the new Nicaraguan Minister, he and President Roosevelt agreed—at the President's suggestion—that they would be more comfortable in business suits. The President has long desired to establish this change.

But today tail-coats are back, and diplomatic experts are wondering how Nicaragua will feel. Actually, the President would have had to make a quick change back from tail-coat to business suit had he stuck to the Nicaraguan precedent. For at noon he was host to His Highness the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, Sey Yid Said Bin Taimur, at a state luncheon.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Under a quiet and almost shyly-retiring exterior which evokes at once the traditional "velvet glove," France is sending to Washington one of its ablest diplomats, keenest negotiators and hardest workers in the field of international affairs.

Count René Doynel de Saint-Quentin, successor to Georges Bonnet as French Ambassador to the United States, has been trained to a large extent in the exacting school of the Near East and North Africa. He has learned diplomacy's lessons from frequent contact with the Arab world, combined with experience in the two most important Euorpean diplomatic posts, London and Berlin.

One might almost add: "and Rome." For nominally Count de Saint-Quentin has been for more than a year France's Ambassador to Rome. But because the French Government persistently has refused to recognize the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and accredit him to King Victor Emmanuel as "King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia," the count never has been able to take up his duties there.

Director of Policy

While this altercation kept him out of his titular post, the Count was by no means idle. He continued to direct one of the most important and most complicated branches of France's foreign policy, the Division of African and Near Eastern Affairs. Even on the verge of his departure for America, he was to be found at his desk in the unpretentious office of the Quai d'Orsay, as the French Foreign Office is called.

Count de Saint-Quentin has a characteristic which is rare among French diplomatists or politicians, and which is certain to be appreciated in Washington: accessibility. He always has been approachable and fond of direct dealing and personal contacts.

In his office at the Quai, virtually papered with maps of Morocco, Tunis, Syria and other Mediterranean countries, the new Ambassador disclaimed any special mission in America. Unlike his predecessor, M. Bonnet, he is not a politician sent to Washington on a primarily economic and financial errand. A professional diplomat—a "career man," to use the vernacular—Count de Saint-Quentin approaches his new post in a different way.

No Particular Aims

With typical modesty, he admitted no particular aims in America, other than the broad and somewhat obvious purpose of maintaining and developing good relations between the United States and France. But there is good reason to believe that he is, nevertheless, especially interested in furthering French trade with America and in intensifying financial and monetary collaboration between the two Governments under the tri-partite accord.

Of war debts, not a word, of course. But underneath this wise silence is a determination to work quietly in Washington and in Paris to clear the ground and perhaps lay the foundations for some future approach to the problem.

There is a somber side to Count de Saint-Quentin's presence in the United States as Ambassador. France, like many continental countries at present, is anxious about the international situation. Not a few of the men in power in Paris are convinced that the possibility of war in the near future must be considered. In brief, the Count went to Washington with the realization that many of the French statesmen he represents believe that upon him may fall the delicate burden of seeking American aid in war.

He himself is not so pessimistic. At most, he might envisage the necessity of working in Washington to secure co-operation of the United States, not to wage even a defensvie war, but to prevent a European conflict from breaking out. He is a firm believer in Anglo-Franco-American collaboration as the best means to this end.

For Guests on Spring Afternoons

Treat your callers to rich Golden Rule Cocoa, served with cake and cookies made delicious by Golden Rule ingredients.

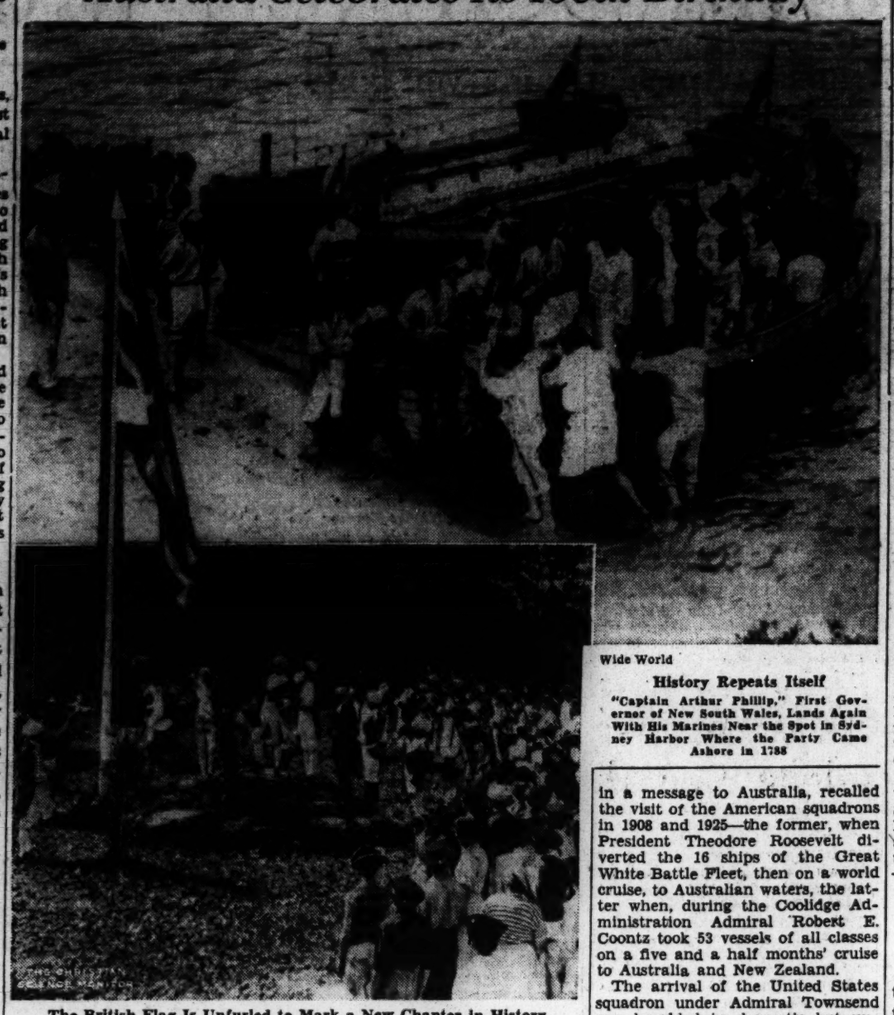
Golden Rule

offers you, at economical prices, more than 400 products: pure flavorings, seasonings, and spices; canned fruits and vegetables with a "fresh" taste; and other staples and specialties.

A Golden Rule representative in your locality will call if you mail us a postcard with your name and address.

The Citizens Wholesale Supply Co.
Columbus, Ohio

Australia Celebrates Its 150th Birthday



The British Flag Is Unfurled to Mark a New Chapter in History
Ceremony in Farm Cove During the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the Founding of Australia

Wide World

History Repeats Itself

"Captain Arthur Phillip," First Governor of New South Wales, Lands Again With His Marines Near the Spot in Sydney Harbor Where the Party Came Ashore in 1788

First Australian 'Settlers' Land Again for Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Pageantry on the 150th anniversary of this town's foundation began in a reproduction of Gov. Arthur Phillip's landing at Farm Cove, one of the harbor's inlets. As the eighteenth century pageantry there culminated in the hoisting of the flag, great numbers of craft on the harbor greeted the scene with the modern noise of whistles and sirens.

Some 20 aborigines looking down the harbor from a tiny grove of palm trees registered the emotions of alarm when they sighted Phillip's fleet in the distance. They made an attractive group, dressed in eucalyptus leaves.

As the Supply neared the cove, movements of scarlet coats on its deck showed that Lieutenant Ball was embarking with his men in a small boat. The aborigines, led by a sturdy white-haired chieftain, left the trees and made a concerted rush toward a little beach. The landing party came onward. It was followed by another, headed by Captain Phillip himself. The aborigines retreated to their palm trees as Lieutenant Ball's boat grounded gently on the shelf of sand. Seamen sprang into the shallow water, and hauled it ashore. Some of them wore breeches; some were in skirted costumes. The red-coated marines jumped to land. Then they drew up in two ranks to await the coming of Phillip.

Conferred on Settlement

Another bright-hued group leaped from Phillip's boat. By now the beach and its surroundings were ablaze with scarlet. Phillip and his officers—Lieutenant King, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, and Captain Collins—were carried ashore in state. Behind them, a group produced a long flagstaff, a tent-pole, some canvas, and various utensils.

Phillip and Ball held a conference about the new site for a settlement. "The soil," said Phillip, "appears to me to be the most promising I have seen during my investigations, and a distinct advantage is the depth of water close up to the foreshore, which will save us much work in building jetties."

Phillip saw the "Indians." He went across to make his peace with them. The natives showed signs of retreating further into the bush. But the old leader emboldened them by walking forward to meet Phillip in a friendly manner. Phillip responded with similar cordiality. He placed a length of red cloth around the neck of the man, and threw gifts of brightly colored beads to some of the others. The natives, looking satisfied and happy, stood watching the strangers taking possession of the country. By now, a third boat had come ashore, bearing Captain Hunter from the Sirius.

Governor Phillip after a speech, in which he appealed to the company to work diligently for the success of the new settlement, gave orders for the hoisting of the flag. Although the actors, led by Frank Harvey as Governor Phillip, had been re-enacting an episode from history, the raising of the flag suddenly aroused the voice of 1938. Steamers far and wide across the harbor set their sirens going in a chorus of exultation.

In brilliant weather, vast crowds, many of whom had stayed in the city all night to get points of vantage, saw Australia's March to Nationhood. Thousands arrived with seats and rugs and umbrellas in the early morning.

A troop of mounted police, followed by four mounted heralds in sparkling silver chain mail, sounded the preface to the pageant telling the story of primitive Australia. Here on the first float were the original inhabitants. They hailed the spectators with nulla-nullas and boomerangs. This was the first float. Then Captain Cook, staunch, practical, was seen at Botany Bay, then Governor Arthur Phillip.

The next float heralded the close of Australia's first 50 years. Pioneers were seen clearing the land for cultivation. Little homes were being built. The explorers, Bass and Flinders, appeared in the scene of 1795.

Founding of Wool Industry

Float by float, the story went on. The crowning appeal to general imagination was, perhaps, John Macarthur, founder of the wool industry, followed by a charming glimpse of the manners and fashions of the time—a social gathering at Camden, the Macarthur home.

The touch of adventure was captured in the crossing of the Blue Mountains by Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth in 1813. After this, the making of roads, the opening of coach routes, the building of the first Lansdowne Bridge, the opening of banks, the arrival of the first steamship, passed in vivid sequence. Then came floats depicting mid-century developments and later—the granting of self-government, Federation of the six States, and the rise of modern industry.

Four U. S. Cruisers

The four United States cruisers which represented their country at the anniversary had a stay which must rank with the historic 1908 and 1925 American naval visits, among the links of friendship between the two countries.

After a rousing welcome from the people of Sydney the cruisers took their part in the celebrations and in the enactment of Gov. Arthur Phillip's landing. There followed a hospitable reception and much entertainment of the officers and men, and to conclude with, a stirring farewell.

The four American warships, which with Netherlands, Italian, and French naval vessels shared in the celebrations, were the Trenton, Louisville, Memphis and Milwaukee, the Trenton being the flagship of Rear-Admiral Julius C. Townsend, the commanding officer. They arrived the day before the celebrations actually began. Admiral Townsend, in a message to Australia, recalled the visit of the American squadrons in 1908 and 1925—the former, when President Theodore Roosevelt diverted the 16 ships of the Great White Battle Fleet, then on a world cruise, to Australian waters, the latter when, during the Coolidge Administration Admiral Robert E. Coontz took 53 vessels of all classes on a five and a half months' cruise to Australia and New Zealand.

The arrival of the United States squadron under Admiral Townsend was heralded in dramatic but unrehearsed fashion by the appearance of five Royal Air Force flying-boats which completed a journey from England as the cruisers arrived. Thousands of people on the harbor foreshores assembled to witness the display of combined sea and air power.

As Admiral Townsend's cruisers steamed in line up the harbor in the brilliant sunshine, amid the whistling of the ferry steamers and the cheers and "coo-ees" of enthusiastic onlookers ashore and afloat, the band of the Trenton played "God Save the King," and the band of H. M. A. S. Canberra returned the compliment with "The Star-spangled Banner."

The American sailors were given free transport on Government trains, tramcars, and buses, and were taken in parties to the Blue Mountains and other scenic resorts near Sydney.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $8.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918

Canadian Plan Takes Courts From Empire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 3—Hidden behind an apparent technicality, a fundamental change in the relation between Canada and Great Britain is developing—more far-reaching than any step since the drafting of the Statute of Westminister.

The move seeks to make the Canadian courts completely independent of the Mother Country.

Impetus behind the plan has been gaining markedly during the past year. And now, Parliament has before it a bill which would abolish appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London. It would, in effect, make the Supreme Court of Canada the court of final resort for the Dominion.

Paradoxically, the measures making the Dominion Courts dependent upon Westminster were intended as a means of linking the Dominion with Britain. In actual operation, the result has been to drive a legal wedge between the relations of Canada and London.

Allotment of Powers

There are two basic issues out of which the protest over appeals to the Privy Council arises. Both are, in a way, similar to the fundamental dispute over the powers of the Supreme Court in the United States.

The first is the contention that the Privy Council has reversed the basic meaning of the British North America Act in its allotment of powers between the Dominion and the Provinces. On this point the situation is somewhat comparable to the "States' rights" problem south of the Canadian border.

The second issue—reminiscent of the protest of "New Dealers" in the States—is that the Law Lords in London do not understand the nuances of the Canadian situation, and that their decisions are taken in a legalistic vacuum, unrelated to the actualities of the Canadian position.

Both of these contentions became articulate with the Privy Council decisions in January, 1937, invalidating the social legislation that constituted Prime Minister R. B. Bennett's "Canadian New Deal."

Social Laws Invalidated

It is, indeed, the protest over invalidation of such measures as the National Products Marketing Act, the Social Insurance Act, and the wages and hours legislation that gave new momentum to the effort to give final authority to the Canadian Courts themselves.

For when the British North America Act was framed in 1867, many legal authorities hold, its intent was to fix the powers of the Provinces, and to reserve all unspecified powers for the Dominion Government. But the Privy Council through a succession of decisions has established what amounts to a "States' Rights" precedent under which the so-called "residuary" powers belong to the Provinces. The Federal Government thus acts in those spheres specifically accorded to it.

This interpretation has resulted, not only in complicating domestic legislation but in obscuring Canada's treaty-making power. The wages and hours legislation was introduced to bring Canada into line with an International Labor Office convention to which Canada had agreed. But, in effect, the Westminster decision was that control of such matters resides with the Provinces.

Treaty-Making an Issue

No lesser authority than Prof. Norman MacKenzie, Professor of International Law of the University of Toronto, declared recently that this had thrown the treaty-making powers of the Dominion into "hopeless confusion."

The Provinces, he pointed out, have no power to enter into treaties on their own behalf. And the Dominion is circumscribed on treaties that touch domestic matters under the provinces' control. Nor, under the present situation, can the Dominion authorities determine in advance what fields are open to them for treaty negotiation. Professor MacKenzie proposed specific clarification of the treaty-making provisions by amendment.

The need for clarification on this point also has been emphasized by Judge Newton W. Rowell, one of Canada's outstanding jurists who is at present serving as chairman of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations. The report of the commission is not expected for about a year but the clarification of the allotment of powers is one field to which it is giving close study.

Criticism of Privy Council

Nor is the problem unrelated to the structure of the Privy Council itself. Whether all of the Canadian legal opinion would agree with Prof. F. R. Scott, of the Faculty of Law of McGill University, that "the Privy Council will always be a thoroughly unsatisfactory court of appeal for Canada," is open to question. But Professor Scott's analysis, in a recent issue of the Canadian Bar Review, sets out the admittedly significant contentions that the members of the Council in Westminster are "too little trained in our law, too casually selected, and have too short a tenure" to justify appeals.

It is pointed out that within recent years criminal cases have been excluded from appeal to London. The extension of this limitation to civil and constitutional cases thus has a certain basis of precedent. The legislation to this end has been sponsored by Mr. C. H. Canhan (Cons. Montreal) who is regarded as one of the leading constitutional lawyers in Canada. The second reading promises to evoke major debate.

Yet though these changes may have an important bearing on Canada's relation to Britain, the issue is viewed as readjusting rather than loosening the bond of Empire. Perhaps the most objective assessment of the situation was made not long ago by André Sigfried, French author, when he wrote: "Coincident with their desire for a recognition of independence there was also a growing sentiment among Canadians in favor of the Empire and its unity."

Niemöller Held for 'Safety'

BERLIN, March 3 (AP)—Authoritative quarters today confirmed that the Rev. Dr. Martin Niemöller, vigorous opponent of National Socialist church policies, had been arrested last night immediately after his release from jail. He was given technical freedom after conviction of speaking against Government leaders and violating pulpit regulations.

It was explained authoritatively, however, that it was necessary to place the Protestant pastor in "protective arrest" because "there is considerable public excitement over the lenient sentence of the court, with every likelihood that demonstrations against him would occur."

Foreign observers noticed no particular excitement among the populace yesterday—except among members of the Rev. Dr. Niemöller's congregation—but it was soon apparent that the verdict had aroused irritation in National Socialist circles.

Reactions Expected

There was some likelihood that National Socialist groups, with or without official encouragement, might have reacted violently against any congratulatory celebrations at the pastor's church in suburban Dahlem if the former submarine commander had been permitted to greet his congregation.

It was expected the secret police would keep Dr. Niemöller in a concentration camp at least a few months in the expectation that interest in his fate gradually would cease to agitate the foreign public.

Hinting at continued detention, some National Socialists observed that it "would be dangerous to allow a man so obviously opposed to the present regime complete liberty to resume his activities."

Reasons for Verdict

The Court, which sentenced the clergyman yesterday, held that a seven-month sentence was liquidated by the more than seven months he spent in jail awaiting trial. He must pay a $600 fine, however.

An authoritative National Socialist version related that the Court, after announcing sentence in public, in private set forth its reasons for the verdict thus:

The Court was not dealing with religious issues but with punishable transgressions of the accused. The Court found he had acted from inner conviction within the meaning of the law; but, on the other hand, he must have been aware the effect his words from the pulpit would produce.

Moreover, the Court continued, it was ascertained Dr. Niemöller's audiences included persons who came to his church not for religious reasons but out of pure hostility to the state and the National Socialist Party.

Flier to Talk for Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 3—Miss Jean Batten, noted New Zealand aviator, today embarked on a new adventure. This is a lecturing tour which she is to carry out under the auspices of the British Council, an organization which aims at spreading abroad an understanding of British ideals.

Miss Batten is to visit Sweden as the guest of the Swedish-British Society and is to lecture in Stockholm to the Royal Aero Club and other organizations.

It is proposed that Miss Batten should talk in Gothenburg, Copenhagen and Lille on her experiences in carrying out her record-breaking flights.

Appropriately, Miss Batten is to make her journeys from London to Stockholm and from Copenhagen to Brussels by air, though on this occasion she will be in the pleasant and unusual position of not being responsible for piloting the machine.

Miss Batten has already lectured on several occasions in Britain and indeed once described her lecture at the House of Commons to 80 M. P.'s as being an "infinitely worse ordeal than any record-breaking flight."

The British Council is, with the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Travel Association, one of the three bodies whose activities will be linked by Sir Robert Vansittart's "Propaganda" Committee. It will be recalled that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, announced recently that Sir Robert Vansittart would be entrusted with the task of co-ordinating these three bodies, which are responsible for British publicity abroad.

King George Opens Season's First Levee

LONDON, March 3 (AP)—King George, bareheaded in the spring sunshine, drove to Saint James's Palace in a gold and glass coach today to open the first levee of the season.

Wearing the scarlet uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of a Brigade of Guards, the King received from his canopied throne a thousand diplomats, Army, Navy and Royal Air Force officers and civilians. The new American Ambassador, Joseph P. Kennedy, had not yet presented his credentials to the King and did not attend the levee.

Detroit Streetcar Strike Awaits Action by Court

DETROIT, March 3 (AP)—Union Employees of Detroit's municipal street railway system decided last night to defer a vote on calling a strike pending action by the State Supreme Court on the controversy Friday morning.

Union conductors and motormen threatened to strike because of delay in instituting a system-wide seniority plan which would permit many streetcar workers to displace D. S. R. bus drivers. The plan has been approved twice by voters, but a circuit court injunction prevents its becoming effective. The Supreme Court agreed to hear the case Friday.

Balanced Canine Diet

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—A. E. Gray, head of a Federal wildcat extermination drive in western Oklahoma, turned in a claim for cabbage, spinach, tomatoes and lettuce eaten by his five hounds.

Mr. Gray said his hounds also eat oatmeal—"they do better on a balanced diet."

Search Continued By Land and Air For Missing Plane

FRESNO, Calif., March 3 (AP)—Searching parties, blocked once by flood and darkness, renewed their efforts to reach a great mountainside scar 60 miles east of here today in hopes of locating an airliner which disappeared with nine persons Tuesday night.

A raging river, outgrowth of the storm that engulfed the plane, prevented searchers from reaching the 200-foot scratch in the High Sierras at dusk yesterday to investigate mysterious lights and an undistinguishable white object near by.

The Fresno County Sheriff's office said it had checked, and believed authentic, reports that the plane set off a flare which lighted up the area near the scar about 9:40 Tuesday night. This was 10 minutes after the wife of a power company official reported she heard a plane at only 500 feet altitude in that vicinity.

The land party search was to start at dawn. Search directors here began mobilization of 22 planes to scan the rugged snow-packed mountains where the Transcontinental and Western Air luxury ship disappeared.

The big, twin-motored craft, carrying six passengers and a crew of three, left San Francisco at 6:33 p. m., Tuesday bound for Albuquerque, N. M., on a regular flight east.

Because of an approaching storm, the plane turned back and disappeared while seeking an emergency landing field.

J. E. Reed, Department of Commerce airline inspector who took over direction of the search, planned to send out the 22 planes to cover 16 square miles each if weather permitted.

A big scar, appearing like a gouge out of the mountainside, was approached within a mile and a half yesterday by a party of 20 which set out from a mountain WPA camp near Huntington Lake. Racing waters in the north fork of the San Joaquin River blocked the party's approach.

The scar appeared in a rock area free of snow. Seachers reported the light object at the bottom of the mark could have been the aluminum-colored plane. Lights seen nearby were unexplained.

The scar was on a course the plane was flying when last sighted, about 9:30 p. m., by Mrs. C. G. Landry, wife of a power company official in the Big Creek area.

Spokesmen said the CCC would have additional men into the area today, bringing the total number to more than 250.

Coup d'Etat

The Duke of Lancaster seized the throne of England and acceded as Henry IV while Richard II was in Ireland.

Western Milling Co.
Montana Spring Wheat Patent
Bluestem—Patent
Finest Soft Winter Wheat Patent
PENDLETON, ORE.
Capacity 1200 Bbls.

Something New for Parties, Luncheons—Tuna Stuffed Pimientos

Mitsubishi Company
120 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

THREE DIAMONDS
WHITE MEAT TUNA

THIS 1-2-3 TEST PUT WONDER BREAD ON MY TABLE TO STAY!

HERE'S THE TEST THAT WON HER

SEE AND FEEL THE DIFFERENCE

SMELL THE DIFFERENCE

TASTE THE DIFFERENCE

84 out of every 100 women who make this revealing comparison test in grocery stores agree that Wonder Bread tops all other kinds

MANY women get the surprise of their lives when they make the 1-2-3 test. They never even knew a bread so good as Wonder Bread existed.

They compare it with other breads and are amazed at its whiteness, its smooth texture!

When they smell it, they're delighted with its appetizing "wheaty" fragrance . . . so fresh and clean!

And when they taste it, they get the biggest thrill of all. Because Wonder Bread is slo-baked, it has an improved flavor that's all its own, and wonderfully delicious! Try a loaf today.

IT'S EXCITING TUNE IN PRETTY KITTY KELLY COLUMBIA NETWORK MON. THROUGH FRI.

IT'S SLO-BAKED WONDER BREAD

CONTINENTAL BAKING CO., INC.

COOKS IN HALF THE TIME

MUELLER'S SPAGHETTI

Brings variety to Lenten menus

Always fresh!

1 Birds Eye Haddock come from the North Atlantic...where the cool waters give haddock the grandest flavor of them all.

2 Birds Eye Haddock come washed, boned, trimmed of all waste. You pay for no waste. One lb. equals 3 lbs. whole fish.

3 HADDOCK FLAVOR SEALED
OCEAN-FRESHNESS sealed in right at dock by patented process of quick-freezing. Flavor can't escape.

4 READY TO COOK. No fuss. You simply open the package and put your Birds Eye Haddock Fillets in pan—just like that.

FOR HIGHEST QUALITY—INSIST ON THE GENUINE
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

LENTEN DINNER FOR 4

1 lb. HADDOCK FILLETS . Special . 25¢
1 box LIMA BEANS . . . . Special . 23¢
1 box STRAWBERRIES . . Special . 27¢
ALL 3 ITEMS . . . . Special 75¢
REGULARLY 81¢

CLEANED! READY TO COOK AND SERVE!
Special prices effective through March 9th only!

APRICOTS . . . . . box 25¢
CORN-ON-COB . (4 ears) 32¢
HALIBUT STEAKS . lb. 45¢
CRABMEAT . . . . box 55¢
BIRDS EYE ROASTING CHICKENS . . lb. 59¢
Cleaned, drawn. Weights range from 2 lbs. 12 ozs. to 3 lbs. 11 ozs.

For name of your nearest dealer, write FROSTED FOODS SALES CORP., 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

Pacific Atolls Chosen for Study Of Earthquakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Establishment of seismological observatories on one or more islands will be the next step in the exploration of equatorial regions "rediscovered" in the quest for air routes across the Pacific.

Announcement of plans for the observatory on Jarvis, Howland or Baker was first indication the United States Department of the Interior does not regard the utility of the little islands as indisolubly wedded to the destiny of Pacific aviation.

Regardless of how far or near future clippers may fly from their flat, desolate surfaces, one or more of the atolls will be studied as the "pulse" of a considerable portion of the globe about which there exists relatively little geophysical information.

Plans for the observatory were announced in Honolulu by Edward G. Wingate, superintendent of the Hawaii National Park. Mr. Wingate made the announcement upon returning to Hawaii from Washington, where he conferred with Dr. Ernest Gruening, Chief of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions in the Department of the Interior.

Establishment of a seismological station on one or more of the equatorial islands was contemplated, Mr. Wingate said, in connection with a plan to broaden the scope of observations by Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar, Hawaiian volcanologist.

Dr. Jaggar has made studies in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands; and in order that his observations may be extended, to form a complete "earthquake picture" of that portion of the Pacific in which there are American territories, instruments are to be set up near the equator, Mr. Wingate said.

Selection of a particular spot will be made after Dr. Jaggar, or some person representing him, visits the islands. Necessary equipment was to be taken out on the next cruise of the United States Coast Guard cutter Roger B. Taney.

Whether persons living in the locality will be taught to use the seismograph, is a question to be answered by Mr. Wingate and Richard B. Black, field representative of the Department of the Interior and administrator of the islands. Youths now stationed there as colonists have been trained to make meteorological observations and have been supplying daily reports by short wave radio for the Pacific weather map. It is thought possible they might be trained to handle a seismograph.

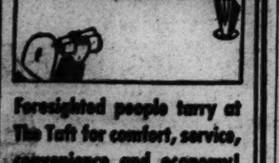
As a further means of adding to knowledge of the equatorial Pacific, Mr. Black has proposed that deep sea soundings be taken and recorded during each Coast Guard cruise to the islands. The purpose of the soundings will be to study the subsea topography between Hawaii and the line islands. This proposal has been favorably received, and it is expected to be put into effect soon through the co-operation of the United States Hydrographic Office and the Coast Guard.

'New Idea' Luncheons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—To keep informed on progress being made in modern engineering and research, and the resultant broadening of markets, Cleveland business men have started a series of "new idea" luncheons in which executives of local firms tell of the latest things they have developed.

FORESIGHT



Foresighted people hurry at The Taft for comfort, service, convenience and economy!

1000 ROOMS WITH BATH AND RADIO FROM $3.50

HOTEL TAFT Alfred Lewis, Mgr. 7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK • AT RADIO CITY •

Chandler & Co.
BOSTON

Nasturtium
Vanity Fair's New Vibrant Tone

Quite perfect with spring blues.. this thrilling orange! We show it at 1.35 (3 pairs for 3.90) in Number 21 .. Two Thread; Number 31 .. Three Thread, and Number 51 .. Five Thread. Of course all have the famous patented lastex top that STRETCHES.

Vanity Fair's Famous Four Thread Stockings in NASTURTIUM at 1.25 (3 for 3.60)

Street Floor

Symbol of Constitutional Checks and Balances

Howard L. Cheney, Architect — Model of $3,000,000 Federal Area at New York World's Fair of 1939

Executive Section in Center of Group Is Flanked by Towers Representing the Legislative and the Judicial. Rows of Structures Completing the Quadrangle Are for International Exhibits

Los Angeles Calls Council on Flood As Storm Abates

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—House Democratic leaders said after a talk with President Roosevelt today, that a comprehensive flood control authorization bill probably would be worked out for passage at this session. It may include modification, they said, of existing law to require that the Federal Government pay the entire cost of projects that involve power development or are self-liquidating in any other way.

LOS ANGELES, March 3 (AP)—As Government meteorologists forecast that the worst was over, and one of the most serious storms on the West Coast abated today, a major emergency council was called into action here and all forces of relief including the CCC wrestled with the problem of evacuating families and saving property.

A hundred communities were left fighting the floods. Eighteen fatalities were known and the total is expected to be much greater. At least 10,000 were homeless.

Property damage ran into millions of dollars as bridges broke, highways sank, homes collapsed, stores were flooded and gardens and ranch acreages were submerged.

The area affected extended from Ventura on the north to San Juan Capistrano on the south; from the ocean to the San Bernardino Mountains which divide Southern California's coastal plain and the desert.

Only scattered and light rain was expected today. Rainfall in the last four days here totaled 10.69 inches, a record downpour.

Mayor Frank L. Shaw of Los Angeles mobilized the emergency council, organized a year ago to cope with any major crisis in the metropolitan area and to co-ordinate the work of peace officers, relief agencies, war veterans and the National Guard.

Raging down a normally dry course, flinging huge timbers about, the Los Angeles River crushed a pedestrian bridge west of Long Beach and 10 persons were believed lost. Three were rescued by Navy boats.

The Pajaro River, which borders Watsonville, rose suddenly and waters poured into the lower half of the city through a 200-foot break in the levee made by a flood, Feb. 12. Residents were warned to evacuate the lower section.

Rainfall for a 24-hour period measured 6.29 inches in Los Angeles and ranged upward to 14.23 at Pasadena. Monrovia reported 12.46, Monterey Park 13.01, La Verne 9.80, San Gabriel 12.08, Sierra Madre 12.17. For the storm, which began Saturday night, Pasadena's total precipitation was 26.85 inches.

Many Hollywood film players were marooned by flood waters. The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences annual merit awards banquet was postponed until March 10.

Virtually the entire Southern California area was thrown into darkness for more than 15 minutes last night when a break occurred in the 320-mile power line from Boulder Dam. The light failure caused an interruption in nation-wide broadcasting programs originating in Hollywood.

'Ballyhoo' Viewed as Threat To Sound Educational Growth

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 3—Members of the American Association of School Administrators, who have been exploring education at their annual convention here, turned their attention today to another type of exploration with Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, showing pictures of his frontiersmen in the Antarctic.

At a dinner in his honor tonight Admiral Byrd will urge the appointment of an unofficial coalition congress representing occupations, professions and politics to work out a co-operative scheme for the maintenance of democracy. He will receive about 75 books which have made use of his scientific contributions and a scroll commending him for the courage, patience and fidelity with which his work has opened new worlds in the age-old quest for knowledge.

John A. Sexson, Superintendent of Schools, Pasadena, the in-coming president of the organization, cautioned the administrators against substituting "the ballyhoo" of publicity for a carefully planned adequate program of public education.

Publicity and Education

"My concern," said Mr. Sexon, "is not with the effectiveness of public relations agencies in education, but with their purposes. I dislike to have educational leadership publicize an unplanned program of public education. I believe the utilization of public relations techniques to advance public education, provided we plan in advance and chart our course. There are certain objectives we need to reach and in order to reach them we need to utilize every agency and device that promises progress."

The objectives he enumerated were proper financial support of education, an adequate program, economic security at a standard that will permit school attendance on the part of all children, professional skill adequate to the challenges which educational services permit, and effective educational organization, national, state, and local so that the function of education may be performed with efficiency and within defensible cost limits.

Not in centralized administration, but in a philosophy of education the American people will find their best defense of democracy, declared Frederick M. Hunter, of the University of Oregon. The gravest danger to democracy, he stated, is in the complacent indifference of a great segment of American youth toward the liberties vouchsafed by their inheritance, who take the high levels of American life for granted and think that their guarantees and prerogatives are guaranteed in perpetuity.

Church and State

George D. Strayer, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, made an appeal for continuance of the separation of church and state which he says is threatened by the proposal to allow Federal grants to be allocated by states to private schools, by the inclusion of religious education in public schools, by the practice of sending children during school hours to get church instruction, and by state laws providing text books, transportation and scholarship for private schools.

It is no longer possible to give free land to youth, said DeWitt S. Clinton, Superintendent of Schools, Indianapolis, but what we should do is to teach modern children that their future depends in large measure upon the development of their own inner qualities. Character, he added, begins not alone with noble aspirations, but with good, common everyday ability to do a simple task in an efficient manner. Character is not built so much upon talk about being good as it is built upon self-respect, which comes only from personal achievement.

Homer P. Rainey, Director of the American Youth Commission, at a sectional meeting, emphasized the need of young people for jobs. Between 1929 and 1934, he said, approximately 10,000,000 youth reached the age of employment and statistics indicate that one-half of them were without jobs in 1935. The average wage of those working is between $12 and $15 a week. Hours are long, sometimes as much as 60 hours a week.

In Maryland, he declared, 43 per cent of employed youth said that they were in dead-end jobs. Youth must contribute to family support and nearly 20 per cent of those more than 21 years old are delaying marriage, more than 40 per cent of married youth are living with relatives and a large proportion of those who have established their own homes have restricted living conveniences. Along with jobs and security, youth needs training and guidance. In New York City 48 per cent of employable youth has had no occupational training. Pupils in schools generally have sketchy information about fields for which they might prepare and many of them aspire to work for which they are unfitted or where there are few opportunities, he concluded.

Essentialists' View

William C. Bagley, Teachers' College, Columbia University, defended the "essentialist" point of view at a dinner given by the college. He charged progressive theories with "the increasing ineffectiveness of our educational system," admitted to being a fundamentalist so far as the ideas of democracy are concerned, and contended that effective democracy demands that "teaching should not be left to the whim or caprice of either teacher or learner."

Jesse Newlon, also of Teachers' College, declared that while "some educators display a surprising resistance to change," that "American education has a fine record of achievement and devotion to democracy. American teachers, he said, are aware of the social problems confronting the schools, are studying economic and social conditions, and many of them are recognized as leaders of American life.

Education and Politics

"Today," added Mr. Newlon, "the educational profession must be reckoned with in both the intellectual and the political life of the country. In community after community it has been demonstrated that the people want progressive schools, intellectually free, and will gladly follow socially minded and courageous educational leadership. Men like John Studebaker, A. L. Threlkeld, John Sexson, A. J. Stoddard, and Fred Bair, distinguished alumni of teachers' college and many others have demonstrated that educational leadership need not be afraid, for it has powerful resources at it's disposal if it understands American society and our democratic traditions."

Frederick L. Redefer, New York City, Executive Secretary of the Progressive Education Association, sent a telegram to Williard E. Givens, Executive Secretary of the National Education Association, urging no political compromise on giving public funds to private schools "which if accepted nationally can be pressed to the detriment of democratic education," and asking the Association "to demand an accounting" from the New York World's Fair for not having planned an educational building to "give education an equal status with religion and medicine."

20,000 WPA Jobs in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—Following closely on a recent statement by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia that the relief situation here was "precarious," Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, local Works Progress Administrator, announced today that, in accordance with authorization from Washington, 20,000 new workers would be added to the City's relief rolls at the rate of 1,000 placements a day. All new jobs will be filled from the home relief rolls of the Department of Welfare and thus cut $1,000,000 a month from the City's relief bill.

Colonel Somervell said 16,000 construction workers and 4,000 white-collar employees would be added to work relief projects. This will lower the home relief lists to the level of last July, shortly after which time home relief rolls were swelled by Works Progress Administration layoffs and by unemployment caused by the recession. Last month 10,000 jobs were opened on the Works Progress Administration rolls.

Assurance was received by the relief administrator from Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, new City Commissioner of Public Works, that quick action would be taken on projects for which the City had agreed to meet all costs for materials and equipment in order to put the 20,000 new employees to work at once.

A thorough investigation of the need of all Works Progress Administration workers to eliminate ineligibles and to replace these with home relief recipients is to be made, in accordance with an agreement between Mayor La Guardia and Colonel Somervell, it was added.

Federal Exhibit To Cover Varied Field at N. Y. Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Federal officials are preparing an extensive exhibit at the New York World's Fair next year, designed to give the man in the street a better understanding of the service rendered him by his Government.

Architecturally, the group of buildings, now in blueprint stage, will express a theme of international peace and good will. Sixty-four nations have asked for space in the halls that will flank the central Federal Building. These will be separate from pavilions which various nations are building for themselves.

Instead of turning over exhibit space to different Government departments and bureaus, as has usually been done in the past, officials have worked out a unified display centering around 12 fields, as follows:

Conservation.
Food.
Shelter.
Industry.
Trade.
Finance and credit.
Transportation and communication.
Social welfare.
Education, arts and recreation.
Protection.
Foreign relations and territories.
Fiscal affairs.

In charge of design is Howard L. Cheney, of Chicago, consulting architect in the Tresaury Department, who was formerly associated with the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition and who has since handled 20 large building projects for the Federal Government. Edward H. Burdick, President of the Diorama Company of America, is director of exhibits.

The group will represent the three government branches—the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial. Towers on each side will be devoted to the Judicial and the Legislative branches, while the center section will be occupied by the Executive.

A theater for the showing of historic and documentary films, and a large lounge, are provided in the plan. Murals and sculptures are to be executed by winners in a national contest, to be conducted by the Treasury's Section of Painting and Sculpture with American artists and officers of the Commission as judges. The original Constitution of the United States of America, scheduled to be transferred to the Fair when the Library of Congress, is expected to be one of the most popular exhibits.

The structures are to be located in the "white section" of the Fair, and flags of many nations will provide color. The front of the Federal Building will have a balcony from which President Roosevelt is to speak at the ceremonies attending the Fair opening. At the back there will be a great semi-circular garden, where Fair-goers may rest in the shade of transplanted trees.

Congress has set aside $3,000,000 for Federal participation in the Fair. Of this, approximately $940,000 will be spent for the Federal Building; and $600,000, according to estimates made by Theodore T. Hayes, executive assistant to Edward J. Flynn, U. S. Commissioner General to the Fair, will go into exhibits.

'Yes,' Congressmen Grin, 'We Have No Seeds for You'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—With an almost audible sigh of resignation, Department of Agriculture officials attempted to make it clear again today that the Department has no free seeds or plants to distribute. It hasn't had for 15 years.

As sure a sign of spring as the first robin is the influx of "free seed" letters pouring into Washington from farms, suburbs and penthouses.

"Years ago — previous to 1923 — there was an annual appropriation for free seeds for Congressional distribution through the Department of Agriculture," officials explained. "But in 1923 the Government decided to discontinue the distribution of this great quantity of seed, since it was only commercial garden seed such as could be bought from any good seed houses and did not necessarily represent varieties better than those in common use.

"Not only does the Department of Agriculture have no free seed, it has no seeds or plants for sale either," this year's notice said.

New Motorway Plan Sets Pace for World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—To solve this city's traffic problem, prepare for the future and "provide a metropolitan model for the world," a vast "motorway" system has just been proposed to public officials and civic leaders here by the Automobile Club of Southern California. The recommendations were made public after a year's study supplemented by surveys during the past 17 years.

The proposal is radical and complex in comparison with the traditional development of streets and highways here. It is warranted, says the club, by the promise to eliminate further "loss of life, injury to persons and property damage, blighted business and residential districts, and mounting transportation costs," as occur under the present method of dealing with traffic.

Gov. Frank F. Merriam, Mayor Frank L. Shaw, members of the City Council and County Board of Supervisors, as well as others concerned, were recipients of the proposal. It represents the largest piece of work done by the club whose activities since its formation in 1900 are agreed to have benefited all motorists as well as the membership, now totaling 115,000 paying members.

Five Proposals Submitted

In brief, the proposal's five recommendations are:

1. To construct a network of motorways, each upon a new right-of-way of not less than 360 feet in width through residential territory, and not less than 100 feet in width in business centers, all designed exclusively for through traffic.
2. To standardize present streets and highways to serve business and residential needs of abutting property.
3. To regulate parking so as to provide off-street parking areas and to give greater use of present streets to moving traffic.
4. To embark on the program immediately because it is "costing the citizens of the area more to do without traffic relief than it would to construct a system of motorways."
5. To vest in a "metropolitan motorway authority" the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of the system.

Photographs from airplanes and full-time crews of tabulators enabled the club to approximate the actual traffic situation at every hour of the day.

Among the significant facts were that 26.6 per cent of the total 24-hour travel occurs between 7 a. m., and 9 a. m., and between 4 p. m. and 6 p. m.; 80 per cent of the retail purchases are made between 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.; of the 24-hour street use, 35 per cent is for commuting, 25 per cent for commercial, including salesmen, 20 per cent for shopping, 10 per cent for amusement, and 10 per cent for public service; an automobile is parked 11 hours for every hour it is in use; and the average occupancy of each car is 1.448 persons.

Through Middle of Blocks

In the business center, the proposed motorway is to be routed through middle of blocks, rather than over surface streets. It is to have a physical barrier extending full length to divide opposing lanes of traffic. There is to be no crossing at grade, or street level, at any point. A motorway building must be built to house the parked cars, which can enter by ramps. Bottom floors can be used by retail stores and offices. Such buildings can be self-liquidating, the club finds, estimating its cost to average around $4.50 a square foot of floor area, including bridges.

In the residential district, the right-of-way is to be lined with shrubs and trees, since it is not to serve abutting land. The clover-leaf design, exclusively using right turns for any change of direction, is to be employed, eliminating any crossing at grade. These spokes in the traffic wheel are estimated to cost $2,000,000 a mile.

"Problems of financing can be solved as they always have been when needs of progress had to be answered," declared E. E. East, the club's chief engineer, who drew up the report. "In 1912, many authorities thought that spending of $18,000,000 for construction of 3,000 miles of state highways would bankrupt California. Today it is not unusual to spend $100,000 a mile for new highways. Last year, about $80,000,000 was spent on streets and highways in California."

The club concluded that it is "convinced" that "a practicable financing plan can be developed which in its application will not impose undue hardship upon any group of taxpayers within the metropolitan area," promising to furnish this plan on demand for specific constructions.

U. S. Shoots Mails Under N. Y. in Test Of Tube Delivery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—Pneumatic tubes used to carry mail rapidly beneath New York City's crowded streets were being operated by the Post Office Department today under an agreement with the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company which provides for a temporary lease of the tube system until June 30.

The company's 112 employees thus became members of the federal staff, with working hours cut from 60 to 40 hours a week. All employees were retained, according to Postmaster Albert Goldman.

What will happen to the underground mail tubes after the expiration of the present fiscal year will depend upon legislation passed by Congress, Mr. Goldman said. Meanwhile, the cost of the lease was not announced, although the company formerly had received a contract rate of $19,500 a mile from the Government for the use of its service.

Proposals for use of the system, which has only one customer—the Federal Government—have included sale to the Post Office Department, operation under lease as at present, and abandonment. In the latter case mail would be carted overground in trucks, but objections have been filed against such an arrangement on the grounds that it would increase traffic congestion.

Postal Orange Groves

The Postal Colony Company in Florida is made up of retired and active post office employees who own about 2,000 acres of orange groves there.

IN NEW YORK

Enjoy THE SHELTON HOTEL'S "Added" Attractions

The Shelton's added attractions bring it out of the average hotel class.

A swimming pool, gymnasium, solarium, library are here for YOUR enjoyment.

As for your room, it is quiet, tastefully decorated, it's one of the most pleasant rooms you could find in any hotel.

And The Shelton's location is ideal... on the edge of the Grand Central zone.

Rates: $3 per day single

SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
NEW YORK

RICHMAN BROTHERS
MAKERS OF FINE CLOTHES SINCE 1879

First with the NEW SPRING STYLES

BECAUSE we have our own tailor shops, we give you better style service as well as greater values.

Come in. Buy your clothes from the people who make them and get new style in your new suit.

Remember, buying direct from maker saves you the middleman's profit.

ALL SUITS AND TOPCOATS AT ONE

REDUCED PRICE

$22.50

MAKERS OF FINE CLOTHES SINCE 1879

Buy for Cash and Get More for Your Money

Only regular $22.50 merchandise on sale in our New York City Sales Room

STORES IN EASTERN SECTION

Visit Our New Young Men's Style Shop

NEW YORK, N. Y.
BOSTON, MASS.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
SCRANTON, PA.
HARRISBURG, PA.
WASHINGTON, PA.
ELMIRA, N. Y.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
NEW CASTLE, PA.
ERIE, PA.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
ALTOONA, PA.
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
WILKES-BARRE, PA.
WHEELING, W. VA.

Sales Representatives Everywhere. For Nearest Representative Address Our Factory Offices at Cleveland, Ohio

Moscow Trials Add Fuel To German Anti-Red Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 3—The opening of a new mass trial in Moscow, coinciding with the twentieth anniversary of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, affords the German press another opportunity of refurbishing their anti-Communist campaign. It takes the form of a warning to Western powers of the illusion that Soviet Russia can ever serve as a "bulwark of democracy."

That Russia does not belong to Europe is an old thesis of National Socialism and today it is emphasised that the Russo European frontier is not a frontier but a Chinese Wall separating two different worlds. National Socialism insists that whenever bolshevism passes this wall destruction follows in its wake.

This is the reason which the German press gives for declaring the Treaty of March 3, 1918, in which Russia capitulated to Germany, as of world significance. In the German view, it shows a "new method which had to be adopted against world bolshevism." The fact is overlooked in the press here that the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was more rigorous even than the Treaty of Versailles in the unconditional surrender which it involved.

Echoing what is apparently an official interpretation, the German newspapers interpret as "one of the terrible jokes of history" the fact that 20 years after the treaty of 1918, friends of Leon Trotsky should be facing the death penalty in Moscow.

Russian events are linked with the present developments in France and the German press declares that even on the banks of the Seine it should be realized that the "Soviet madhouse" can never be relied upon as a support for democracy.

The activities of French Communists and of all German political exiles in Paris, are particularly condemned in this connection. The decision to permit the Thälmann Committee—named for a leading German Communist imprisoned by the National Socialists—to continue its anti-National Socialist propaganda from Paris is interpreted here as an attempt by French Communists to wipe out the painful effect of the present trial in Moscow among general population.

It also is classed as a move by the French Cabinet to secure the necessary parliamentary majority. But, it is added here, such action can hardly be helpful in achieving that understanding with Germany which French statesmen maintain they are seeking.

Hitler Welcomes Wilson

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 3—Hugh Wilson, the new United States Ambassador to Germany, today presented his credentials to Reichsführer Hitler as Chancellor of Germany.

The customary formalities were exchanged with the Ambassador speaking in English and Herr Hitler replying in German. But to the otherwise usual formalities, the Reichsführer added:

"I welcome with vivid satisfaction that you express an earnest wish to deepen and strengthen the friendly relations between our two countries during your stay in Germany.

"Your excellency may rest assured I and the Reich Government are animated by the same spirit and will do everything to assist you in attaining that end."

This expression is in keeping with the attitude of conciliation which is being evidenced in the effort of Germany to promote better relations with the United States. The warm welcome which the German press gave to Ambassador Wilson is taken as an indication of official hopes that relations with America will improve. This situation is in contrast wit hm inor difficulties, which brought about formal protests in recent years over reputed "insults" to the Reich's national esteem.

More recently the Reich made it clear that a change in the American Embassy was desired and Mr. Wilson, a former Under-Secretary of State, who was Secretary to the Berlin Embassy at one time and headed the American Commission in Berlin in post war days, displaced Ambassador William E. Dodd.

Further evidence of the Reich's conciliatory attitude was contained in the order issued by the German Ambassador in Washington to all German citizens in the United States forbidding them to be members of American organizations advocating policies akin to National Socialism. It was intended as a further assurance that Germany is not meddling in the internal affairs of America.

South Carolina Adds $13,000,000 in Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—An aggregate of $13,000,000 was added to South Carolina's investment in its state highway system during 1937, the sum being applied to road construction, completed and commenced, says the annual report of Chief Highway Commissioner Ben M. Sawyer.

Construction begun in 1936 but completed in 1937, included 229 miles of hard-surface, 15 miles of pavement widening, 112 miles of earth grading, and 4,693 feet of new bridges, at an estimated cost of $4,000,000.

Additional construction during 1937 embracing 438 miles of new hard surface, 40 miles of pavement widening, 43 miles of earth grading, 11,575 feet of new bridges and 1,287 feet of bridge reconstruction was put under way at an approximate cost of $8,800,000.

Austria's Chancellor and Cabinet Confer

Wide World

Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg and His Advisers in Special Session

Called to Consider Problems of "Anschluss," Stirred by the Chancellor's Berchtesgaden Conference With Reichsführer Hitler of Germany

Britain Watching Austria, Chamberlain Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 3—Assurance that the British Government "obviously cannot disinterest themselves in events in Central Europe" has been given by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in debate in the House of Commons on the subject of the recent meeting of Reichsführer Hitler and Chancellor Schuschnigg.

Arthur Henderson, Labor M. P., urged on behalf of his constituents that the Berchtesgaden "ultimatum" to the Austrian Chancellor had produced a situation contrary to the Treaty of Saint Germain and the Geneva Protocol of 1922, in that it "alienated" Austrian independence. Mr. Chamberlain vigorously rebutted this view, stating on the advice as he said of the Government's legal councellors that there is "no ground for saying that juridically there has been any violation of those provisions."

Mr. Chamberlain added that those who have read the speech of the Austrian Chancellor on Feb. 23 would agree that "there was nothing to convey the impression that Dr. Schuschnigg himself considered that the independence of his country had been yielded up to another country."

After affirming Britain's interest in General Europe in pursuit of a policy of establishing a "sense of greater security and confidence," Mr. Chamberlain expressed "great interest" in Yvon Delbos' speech last Saturday in which the French Foreign Minister reiterated France's intention of standing by its treaty obligations to Czechoslovakia and reaffirmed France's loyalty to the League and to collective security.

Mr. Chamberlain concluded by saying he thought it was "too early to estimate the effect of the recent arrangement between Austria and Germany." He reminded the House, however, that Germany had recognized the "full sovereignty" of Austria and said that the British Government would "continue to watch what goes on in that country with the closest possible attention and interest."

Swiss to Keep Neutral

BERNE, Switzerland, March 3 (AP)—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Swiss National Council yesterday sidestepped any Swiss participation hereafter in coercive measures the League of Nations may take against violators of the League Covenant.

The Committee reaffirmed the Swiss Confederation's attachment to the League, but asked that Dr. Giuseppe Motta, the Confederation President, to see to it that the League Assembly in meeting next fall recognize Switzerland's return to the "status of traditional neutrality."

The Council said it was "indispensable" that Switzerland's freedom from having to take part in coercive measures be recognized by the League.

British Army Cost Up 23 P. C.

LONDON, March 3 (AP)—Great Britain today faced its taxpayers with a potential burden in announcing a 23 per cent increase in Army appropriations for the coming year.

The Army's share this year in Britain's colossal five-year rearmament plan will be £106,500,000, an increase of £24,200,000 over the previous year.

Estimates for the air force were announced yesterday. Naval estimates will be published tomorrow.

The difficulties Britain is having in recruiting man power for its huge war machine was reflected in today's memorandum by War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha.

His report placed the strength of the regular army at 170,000 compared with 168,900 in 1937.

It showed a total of 483,843 men in actual service or receiving some form of training.

In addition to the Regular Army, this total includes an army reserve—men who have spent five years in actual service and are subject to call if needed—of about 130,000; supplementary reserve of 25,000; a Territorial Army—corresponding to America's National Guard—of 158,843, which showed an increase of 17,690 during the year.

Analysis of the defense figures, to be debated in Parliament on Monday with a Government majority almost certainly assuring their acceptance, indicated that Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon may have to provide for £55,000,000 new revenue when he presents the 1938-39 budget next month.

Defense costs last year were £278,000,000. The estimate for this year is £353,000,000.

The Government intends to borrow about £90,000,000 this year, as against £80,000,000 last year, but there still remains about £55,000,000 to be raised.

Income tax collections currently are 13 per cent ahead of a year ago, and the new national defense tax on business probably will yield about £20,000,000 next year.

Both gains, however, are expected to be absorbed by mounting armament and civil government costs.

While some financial experts thought the Government might get along in 1938-39 without new taxes, they said higher assessments surely would be needed in 1939-40 when rearmament expenditures are to reach their peak.

Civil Service Interest Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

greater initiative and energy. The administrator, under the bill, would serve 15 years and would have the advice of a bi-partisan seven-member lay board.

The bill proposes to give this single administrator rule-making power now exercised by the President and make direct recommendations to the President. Thus, the second argument for the plan is that responsibility would be increased and that contact would be more easily maintained with the President through a single administrator than through a board.

A one-man administrator, serving for a fixed term, and not removable by the President, would be more independent than a three-member body, who serve at the will of the President.

Finally, the argument is that a single administrator must necessarily have a unity of approach impossible for a board.

Answering attacks on the scheme, proponents deny that a single administrator is more susceptible to political pressure than a board. They explain that with the lay advisory group, every section of race, religion may be represented, as well as sex.

The counter argument against the one-man administrator, in favor of retaining the present three-member Commission, has just been reviewed by Senator Walsh. Its elements are as follows:

1. It is not the fault of the Commission that its activities have been "passive and negative." It needs greater authority.

2. If the three commissioners are not dynamic personalities it is not the fault of the system, but of the appointments of the President himself, who can remove members "at will."

3. Control by a group gives a judicial quality which a sole administrator can never possess.

4. Above all with three members, it is possible to give representation to different political parties, different religions, as well as to place a woman on the board.

As Senator Walsh summed up this last argument—"it removes the suspicion and possible accusation that the Civil Service is being administered by an officer of racial, religious, political or sectional prejudice, because one man rather than three men represent different groups of our citizens."

Woman Aide Denies Vote Fraud Charge

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 3 (AP)—The only woman ward leader in the powerful city Democratic organization of T. J. Pendergast yesterday assailed as "absolutely false" accusations she paid Republicans money to help win the 1936 election.

Mrs. Frances Ryan, defending herself in Federal Court against vote fraud conspiracy charges, denied a Republican committee woman's testimony that $200 was turned over at a pre-election meeting with the explanation it came from James Pendergast, nephew of the organization leader.

Mrs. Ryan is one of six Democratic defendants in the eleventh of a series of vote fraud trials which to date have resulted in 50 convictions and no acquittals.

Mrs. Ryan repeated categorical denials of testimony by Mrs. Elva O'Byrne, Republican official in Mrs. Ryan's Twelfth Ward, that $100 each was paid to Mrs. O'Byrne and Lester Adlgur, Republican committeeman, for an "agreement" over registration; that $40 was given the two Republicans to strike off four Republican election judges objectionable to the Democrats.

Caedmon Poems Lost

The poems written by Caedmon, seventh century Anglo-Saxon poet, have been lost, although paraphrases of his work survive.

Australia Sends Experts to Seek U.S. Trade Treaty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—A deputation of Treasury experts is proceeding to Washington, it was announced here, to negotiate a trade pact with the United States.

The delegates are to proceed direct to Washington, in advance of the three Commonwealth Ministers who are going to London for the Ottawa Revision Conference.

Deputy Prime Minister Sir Earle Page will lead the delegation to London. He will have with him Customs Minister Thomas W. White and Federal Attorney General Robert G. Menzies. Speaking on world trade Sir Earle declares that the only alternative to a greater freedom of trade between the countries of the world is war.

"The idea that two countries should balance their respective trade with each other must give way to the idea of general trade balances," he said.

That may be regarded as the epitaph to Australia's "trade diversion" policy, which sought to rectify trade balances by diverting purchases to "good customer" countries. Tried for 18 months, it was abandoned in December. The news that Australia had been removed from the U. S. Department of Commerce "black list" was received on the day it was announced that officials are to be sent to Washington to pave the way for a new Trade Pact.

Sir Josiah Stamp, chairman of the Economic Information Committee of the British Government, sesqui-centenary official visitor to Australia, said in a recent article:

"M. van Zeeland's report fits closely to the outlook of Mr. Cordell Hull in the United States.

"We should now look forward to a larger and more generous view of a world along those lines. At every point we shall meet with a vested interest to be sacrificed, the effects of which are present, measurable, obvious and painful. But what we have to set against that is the larger general advantage of wide prosperity which is not measurable and not specific."

Plot to Aid Britain Charged

(Continued from Page 1)

request," rejoined the prosecutor, Andrei J. Vishinsky.

Another of the 21 fallen Soviet leaders on trial, Vladimir I. Ivanoff, once chief of the timber industry, declared Mr. Bukharin had instructed him to organize rebel groups to facilitate a British seizure of the Archangel region, in northern European Russia.

Counter-Revolutionary Plot

Mr. Bukharin confessed that he had planned, with Alexis I. Rykoff, former premier and No. 2 on the list of accused, an illegal counter-revolutionary rightist organization as far back as 1928.

But he denied he knew anything about spying for foreign powers. Seeking to confirm Mr. Ivanoff's testimony Mr. Vishinsky asked him:

"Did you know anything about negotiations with capitalist countries?"

"Yes, but I knew nothing about connections with their secret services," Mr. Bukharin replied.

Mr. Ivanoff testified he had plotted to turn Russia's northern forests over to English magnates as compensation for British aid in the overthrow of the Soviet regime.

Testifying at his trial with 20 other defendants charged with treasonable conspiracy, Mr. Ivanoff said that since 1934 he had spied for the British Intelligence Service on orders of the former Izvestia Editor Nicholas Bukharin, Rightest Center.

The lumber concessions were to be granted to British firms, Mr. Ivanoff said, under plans drawn by his predecessor, Loboff.

Lumber Sold at Loss?

Another defendent A. P. Rosenhotz, as Commissar for Foreign Trade, "sold the lumber to England at a tremendous loss to prove the center had power," the witness testified.

"It was a sort of deposit on account."

Mr. Ivanoff, who was chief of the Soviet's highly important timber industry up to a few months ago, told his judges he was a former Czarist informer who joined the Bolshevists as provocateur.

"I was guilty of the worst crimes as a member of the Rightist bloc," was Mr. Ivanoff's remark when he began his testimony, in which he said he was "ready to reveal all my crimes and those of others."

P. T. Zubareff, Former Vice-Commissar of Agriculture, testified to his participation in a plot in 1936 to assassinate Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

He confessed he had been a spy since 1935, preparing information to be sent to Germany. He said the assassination of Joseph Stalin, War Commissar Marshal Klement E. Voroshiloff and Lazar M. Kaganovich, Commissar for Heary Industry, also had been discussed, but only the killing of Molotoff appeared "technically possible."

The defendants testified that a British protectorate over the Middle Asiatic Soviet Republic had been contemplated, but nothing was introduced to indicate British aid had been promised.

Foreign Observers Puzzled

The strange stories of the crimes, though readily told by the defendants, puzzled foreign observers as always in Soviet trials.

The prisoners, who appeared resigned when they first entered the box, seemed to become tense after hours before stern prosecutors and judges.

Henry G. Yagoda, former head of the secret police, appeared the most broken of all.

Alexis I. Rykoff, once Soviet Premier, also seemed broken.

Once Mr. Rykoff brightened the session with repartee. When he admitted he had contributed to a Menshevik newspaper, the Prosecutor asked: "While you were Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars?"

"If that were not so," the former Premier said, "I would not have the misfortune to speak to you today."

Berlin Ousts Consuls

BERLIN, March 3 (AP)—The German Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, acting under instructions from Berlin, notified the Soviet Foreign Office today that Russian consulates in Koenigsberg and Hamburg must be closed before May 15.

The action was explained here as retaliation for the "continued, persistent harassing" by Soviet authorities of the German consulates at Kiev and Novosibirsk, Russia, which, it was understood, also would be abandoned by May 15.

Profits Tax Fight Is On.

(Continued from Page 1)

so greatly reduced the immediate effect of this tax that the continued outcry against it at the present time is either ill-informed, or due to contagious clamor of groups looking for a scape-goat, possibly led by interterested corporations.

Treasury experts deplore the attack on the undistributed profits tax and capital gains tax on the ground that business has over-reached itself in centering attention on narrow points. The country needs wide-spread tax revision and reform, it is held, but this is made impossible for the present because of the legislative necessity of concentrating on a defense of these two taxes.

A chief center of needed reform is in the field of tax-exemption. On high Treasury authority it may be said that the problem of tax exempt securities and federally exempt state salaries is considered one that must be faced. The point has been reached where action is urgently needed. Another reform required both by Government revenues and business itself is the problem of duplicating sources of revenue between State and Federal Governments.

House Debate Opens

Advocates of the new tax bill repeated their arguments today in the House where the 319-page measure, containing 900 sections taking four months to prepare came up for debate.

Reverting to this same subject of undistributed profits taxes, Government spokesmen pointed out that under the new law these are revised so as to exempt corporations with net incomes up to $25,000. They pointed out, however, that these represent only 10 per cent of the total corporate income. These small-class corporations would pay taxes graduated from 12½ to 16 per cent in most cases a reduction under present taxes. Corporations above the $25,000 limit would be taxed 20 per cent if they retain all their earnings, compared to 32.4 per cent under the 1936 act.

Explaining this change, the House Committee's report was quoted:

"In order to encourage the distribution of dividends, it is planned to allow a credit against this 20 per cent tax of 4 per cent, or 4 cents of each dollar, of dividends paid out. This credit is so designed as to produce a minimum tax of 16 per cent when there is complete distribution."

As to the "third basket" or 1-B Section corporations, which are closely held, the Administration advocates quoted the Committee report, as follows:

"In general it can be said that only closely-held operating companies with net incomes in excess of $75,000 which distribute less than 60 per cent of their net incomes will be subject to the tax. While the number of corporations which will be affected by Title 1-B is small (300 to 600) such corporations constitute the companies which have chiefly been used to avoid individual surtaxes."

The revised tax bill also cuts rates on capital gains and makes many other revisions. It is designed to raise as much income as the present law. Excise taxes on soaps, similar toilet preparations, furs, sporting goods, matches, cameras and lenses would be dropped.

War Bill Branded Dictatorial

(Continued from Page 1)

rouse a struggle against any such a plan here.

The minority report, which launches the opposition campaign seldom has been equaled for the vehemence of its language. It begins:

"This bill is unnecessary, full of pretense, a draft of human beings, and a serious danger to democracy. It does none of the things it says it does. It takes absolutely no 'profits out of war,' it 'equalizes burdens of war' in no manner whatsoever, it does not 'promote peace.'"

"An honest title to this bill would be: 'A bill to take democracy out of America on the declaration of war! . . . whatever the purpose of another war, it is evident the framers of this legislation believe the prosecution of it would be impossible except by setting up in advance a dictatorship unequaled in the history of the world."

In an analysis of the measure, the report said:

Machinery of Dictatorship

"The bill has 11 sections.

"The first 10 sections surrender enormous, unlimited, and arbitrary powers to the President upon declaration of war. It sets up in advance the machinery of a dictatorship."

The bill requires conscription of every person between the ages of 21 and 31, allows the President to fix prices of everything, allows him to extend Government control to all material resources, industries, utilities, securities exchanges and services, allows him to draft into Government service all classes of industrial and business leaders, and to control radio broadcasting, exempting only newspapers, magazine and book publishers. He is permitted to shift, transfer, create or reshuffle at will all Government agencies. Fines up to $100,000 and imprisonment up to one year are penalties for violations of presidential orders. A final tax section merely states:

"Legislative Bribe"

"During any war in which the United States may be engaged there shall be in effect a system of taxation which shall absorb all profits above a fair normal return to be fixed by Congress."

The report referred to the exemption of publishers as "a legislative bribe," and added: "but newspapers are subject to every other provision—registration, draft, and are hedged around in such a way as to eliminate entirely freedom of the press. Newsprint could be denied or placed at prohibitive price levels.

"Newspapers might as well note this fake sop to a protesting press and realize that a strangle hold is put on them like all others, and that this is poisoned pap.

"This year came the war scare," the report continued, detailing the history of such legislation . . . "if anything should anger the American people it is this bill. If there is such a thing as righteous wrath and indignation, the people should have it. . . . As this report goes to press, cables from Tokyo show that even the Japanese House of Representatives has mustered the self-respect to rebel against a similar bill. . . .

Called Unnecessary

"We see no reason for this congressional hara-kiri, this self-strangulation. The bill is unnecessary for two reasons: one, our natural and continental position of national defense, and two, provisions of the National Defense Act . . . a well-written law.

"The bill is all pretense. Its enactment would in no way assure to us that anyone would be prevented from profiteering in time of war. The real purpose shows on every page—the transfer to one man of practically all Government power.

"Why all this hurry to scramble down from the edifice of democracy built through the centuries and execute congressional quitclaim deeds to dictatorship? What is here proposed is the abject abandonment of the duty of Congress to represent the people and preserve their liberties.

". . . Once surrendered, such powers might never be regained . . . upon any war, however small, an Executive might choose any method—for instance, the immediate destruction of private capitalism, and every vestige of the present economic structure. There would be nothing to stop it, with the power of the armed forces backed by the unrestricted right of the draft of millions in his hands.

"The mere thought is too sickening to contemplate."

Stamp Hoard Fetches £7,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An event of philatelic interest was the sale at the auction rooms of Harmer Rooke and Company of a collection of the "Penny Black," the first adhesive postage stamp, which was issued on May 6, 1840, and which shows the head of young Queen Victoria.

To understand about the "Penny Black," one must realize that each plate from which it was printed consisted of 240 stamps, each one identifiable as to its position by letters in the lower corners. The top row all began with the letter "A," the second row with "B" and so on to the bottom row, "T." Likewise all the stamps in the left side, vertical row, had the letter "A" in the second or lower right-hand corner. So we have from left to right "AA," "AB," "AC" to "AL," which is the top row, then "BA" to "BL," to "TA," "TB" and "TL," this being the last stamp in the bottom row. Now as there were 11 plates prepared and one of them was completely retouched, we have in all 12 plates of 240 different stamps.

The letters in the lower corners were put in by punches, and hence each one varies a little from the others. By a great amount of study, each stamp has now been identified as to its plate, so that it is possible to reconstruct the entire 12 plates with accuracy; and the American collector, the late E. H. Williams, of Woodstock, Vt., who spent a lifetime in making this collection, accomplished a task that would be well-nigh impossible today.

The obliteration on a black stamp was easily removed, the stamp then being in a condition to be used again; and accordingly, in 1841 the color was changed to red. Because of the change in color, those from the last plate, plate 11, printed in black, had a very short life and are more valuable than specimens from any other plate; in fact, many times more so than the next rarest plate, plate 10. Formerly, reproduction from a master die was not perfected, and we have plates becoming worn. Consequently, varieties of retouching and of early impressions are much sought after and command a premium over ordinary copies.

The sale was held on two afternoons, more than 100 collectors and dealers attending. Among them were J. B. Seymour, whose handbook on the stamps of Great Britain is the last word; and Frank Wadham of Messrs. W. Simpson, who was the pioneer in the study and plating of these British stamps.

"Penny Black"

From Collection Auctioned in London

The buyer for the collection of His Majesty King George VI paid £82, 10s. for the re-entry from plate 5, of which only four copies are known to exist. A complete unsevered sheet of 140 stamps from plate 10, in red, sold for £370. Other items were the first day covers, those bearing the date of May 6, 1840, and the best one sold for £35; also those of May 10, the first Sunday of issue; the best one going for £20. A specimen from plate 11 went for £17. The total for the sale was something over £7,000.

Consul Plans U. S. Visit To Tell Hull About China

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—Clarence E. Gauss, American Consul General at Shanghai, who represented the United States during the difficult weeks of Sino-Japanese hostilities there last year, is to be given a vacation, the Sttate Department said today.

Mr. Gass will return to the United States in May to spend several months here and make a personal report to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on conditions in China. He has been in China at different periods for 30 years and has been stationed at Tientsin, Amoy, Tsinan, Mukden and Peiping.

School to Aid Autoists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 3—A school for safe automobile driving conducted by the education division of the WPA in co-operation with Gov. George H. Earle's Safety Council and the Pennsylvania Motor Police, will be opened about March 15. Enrollments will be continued until March 15. Classes will be free, but a small charge will be made for road instruction. A college-trained specialist will be in charge of the school.

Austria: Peace by Command

(Continued from Page 1)

Jury advised, "give yourself to useful work rather than to street demonstrations."

To free Austria from disturbances due to National Socialist agitation Herr Hitler, according to authentic information, has arranged for Leopold Tavs and a number of other radical Austrian National Socialist leaders to settle in Germany. In addition, the trouble over a "storm of Fatherland Front propaganda," which was to sweep over the country in 3,000 widely proclaimed meetings, has by official order subsided. The National Socialists' German Day has been postponed and now this Fatherland Front campaign has been reduced to a series of small indoor meetings of semi-official character so that both sides feel somewhat conciliated.

It is too early to forecast developments but many observers are hopeful that the moderate Austrians in all camps may find a way to co-operate. Many National Socialists believe they can count on Chancellor Schuschnigg to do the right thing by them, and many Fatherlanders believe they can count on Dr. Seyss-Inquart to treat them fairly, so the road to a working compromise may be found.

The Hungarian Foreign Minister, Koloman de Kanya, who is making a short visit here has seen both Chancellor Schuschnigg and Guido Schmidt, the Austrian Foreign Minister. Without doubt he has come to see how Austria stands now in relation to Germany and Italy and its other neighbors. The Hungarian Government would like to see close co-operation between Austria and Germany without the sacrifice of Austrian independence.

Argentina Buys Planes

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corporation yesterday announced receipt of new orders for five transport airplanes, amounting to $374,000. Two of the planes were ordered by the Argentine Army, and the other three by commercial concerns.

Answers to Crossword Puzzle

I	R	E		A	P	T
N	I	L	I	T	I	A
P	A	S	T		E	N
		E	E	L		
A	N		N	O	A	N
P	A	S	S	I	V	E
E	G	O		S	E	E

THE HISTORIC CHARM OF BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

For gentle folk who appreciate quiet surroundings at reasonable rates.

from $2.00 Daily
from $9.00 Weekly

SUITES AVAILABLE

Roof Garden. Solarium. Use of Swimming Pool Without Charge. 13 Minutes to Times Sq. Take West Side I. R. T. to Clark Street.

NEW 600 ROOM CLUB HOTEL FOR THE DISCRIMINATING

HOTEL PIERREPONT
PIERREPONT AT HICKS STREET
BROOKLYN, N.Y. MAin 4-5500

STOP!

Only by shopping religiously each day among the wholesale trade am I able to locate enough worthwhile "finds" to make my dress stock a gold mine of values. My prices are rock bottom—profit substantially smaller than customary—easy on the pocketbook. STOP in for smart dresses at little prices—from $12.75. My shop is directly back of Sak's 5th Avenue.

Open Thursdays Until 7 P. M.

Natalie Nadelle
9 EAST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK

Rogers Peet

Do you put on your left shoe first? Which trouser leg gets the early foot? Right or left sleeve first?

It really doesn't matter—it's always right if your clothes are by the *modern* Rogers Peet. Clothes, with us mean: the right thing in everything you wear.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
104 TREMONT STREET
at Brombield Street
BOSTON

In NEW YORK
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.
Broadway at 55th St.
Broadway at 13th St.
B'way at Warren St.
B'way at Liberty St.

1d BLACKS 1d REDS
2d BLUES
A very comprehensive selection of these stamps in all their varieties always in stock from:
W. SIMPSON
34 Queen Victoria St., London, E. C. 4, Eng.
"THE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN"
(Line-engraved issues)
J. B. Seymour's Specialised Hand-Book in 2 vols.: Price 5/6: $1.50 each, post free.

VISITING NEW YORK?
You will feel at home amid the charming atmosphere of this delightful hotel away from the noise of the city. Convenient to all transportation.
SINGLE From $1.50 DAILY
SUITES From $3.00 DAILY
Special Weekly Rates
HOTEL IRVING
20th Street East (26 Gramercy Park)

Gas is BEST
The Greenwich Gas Co.
Greenwich, Conn.

Exclusive Agents in New Rochelle for the Famous
Matrix Shoes
Your Footprint in Leather
KRAMER'S
575 MAIN STREET
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Also at 2570 and 2203 Broadway, New York City

TIME and AGAIN...
Guests say—orally and by voluntary letter...that they enjoy The Vanderbilt...These tributes are significant of the enviable reputation The Vanderbilt has established. Single from $4. Double from $6. Suites from $10.
The VANDERBILT HOTEL
Park Ave. at 34th St., New York

Now for the FIRST TIME for only 1¢ A LESSON!

The National Educational Alliance brings you

Organized to help millions increase their earnings by broadening their knowledge, the National Educational Alliance now features 54 NEW *Easy Reading* COURSES . . . at a price you would never have dreamed possible . . . through the POPULAR EDUCATOR!

LESSONS prepared by THIS NATIONAL COUNCIL of DISTINGUISHED EDUCATORS

Nothing vouches so well for the authoritative and up-to-date character of the National Educational Alliance's instruction as the roster of eminent specialists who were chosen for the Faculty. Note that in each case the authority in the subject you study has the highest academic standing in a leading college or university, including full Professors, Heads of Departments, Chairmen, Curators, Directors and Deans.

FACULTY OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE

E. A. Saliers, B.S., M.A., Ph.D. — Professor of Accountancy, Head of Accountancy Dept., Louisiana State University — *ACCOUNTANCY*

Theodor von Karman, M.E., Ph.D. — Director Guggenheim Aeronautics Laboratory

Frank Malina, Research Fellow Calif. Inst. of Tech. — *AERONAUTICS*

H. E. Barnes, M.A., Ph.D. — Professor of History, New School for Social Research — *AMERICAN HISTORY*

Walter W. Hyde, M.A., Ph.D. — Professor of Ancient History, University of Pennsylvania — *ANCIENT & MEDIEVAL HISTORY*

Clark Wissler, A.B., Ph.D., LL.D. — Curator of Anthropology in Amer. Museum of Nat. History, Professor of Anthropology Yale University — *ANTHROPOLOGY*

Albert T. Olmstead, Ph.D. — Prof. of Oriental History Univ. of Chicago

Clark Wissler, Ph.D.; N. C. Nelson, M.L.; G. C. Vaillant, Ph.D.; W. C. Bennett, Ph.D., American Museum of Natural History — *ARCHAEOLOGY*

Ernest Pickering, B.S.C.,M.Arch., Professor of Design, University of Cincinnati — *ART & ARCHITECTURE*

Clyde Fisher, Ph.D., LL.D. — Curator of Astronomy and the Hayden Planetarium in the American Museum of Natural History — *ASTRONOMY*

G. B. Winton, M.A., D.D., Litt.D. — Professor of Biblical Literature Vanderbilt University — *BIBLE HISTORY*

John Hiram Gerould, Ph.D. — Professor of Biology, Dartmouth College — *BIOLOGY*

Loren C. Petry, B.S., M.S., Ph.D. — Professor Botany, Cornell University — *BOTANY*

John Presley Fite, B.A., M.A. — Professor of English, Stevens Institute of Technology — *BUSINESS ENGLISH*

L. A. Goldblatt, Ph.D. — Professor of Chemistry, University of Pittsburgh — *CHEMISTRY*

C. J. Friedrich, Ph.D. — Professor of Government, Harvard University — *CIVICS*

Dorrance S. White, Ph.D. — Prof. of Classical Languages & Literature, State University of Iowa — *CLASSICAL LITERATURE*

Walter Richard Eaton, B.A. — Professor of Playwriting, Yale University — *DRAMA*

Andrew M. Vincent — Professor of Drawing & Painting, University of Oregon — *DRAWING & DESIGN*

H. H. Coulson, A.B., A.M. (Cantab.) — Professor of History, St. Louis University — *ENGLISH HISTORY*

Thomas A. Knott, Ph.D. — Professor of English, University of Michigan — *ENGLISH LANGUAGE*

Hoyt H. Hudson, Ph.D. — Chairman English Dept., Princeton University — *ENGLISH LITERATURE*

Elsa Findlay — Teachers College, Columbia University — *EURHYTHMICS*

Earl F. Langwell, Ph.B. — Prof. of French, Univ. of Notre Dame — *FRENCH*

Samuel Tilden Bratton — Professor of Geography, University of Missouri — *GEOGRAPHY*

Terence T. Quirke, M.Sc., Ph.D. — F.A.A.A.S., Professor of Geology, University of Illinois — *GEOLOGY*

F. W. Pierce, Ph.D. — Professor of German, Penn State College — *GERMAN*

Henry N. Sanders — Professor of Greek (Emer.), Bryn Mawr College — *GREEK*

Gerald G. Walsh, S.J., B.A., M.A., Ph.D., S.T.D. — Professor of Italian and Head of Dept., Fordham University — *ITALIAN*

Grant M. Hyde, B.A., M.A. — Professor of Journalism, Director of School of Journalism, Univ. of Wisconsin — *JOURNALISM*

Roy J. Deferrari, A.B.,M.A.,Ph.D. — Dean Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Catholic Univ. of America — *LATIN*

E. Karl McGinnis — Professor of Business Law, University of Texas — *LAW*

William Whitfield Elliott, A.B., Ph.D. — Professor Mathematics, Duke University — *MATHEMATICS*

James D. Weiniand, Ph.D. — Assistant Professor of Business Psychology, New York University — *MNEMONICS*

Tibor Kerekes, Ph.D. — Professor of European History, Georgetown University — *MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY*

Howard H. Preston, Ph.D. — Professor of Money & Banking, University of Washington — *MONEY*

Wendell W. Wright, Ph.D. — Professor of Education, Indiana University — *PENMANSHIP*

P. W. Dykema, M. L. — Prof., of Music Education, Teachers College, Columbia Univ. — *MUSIC*

O. E. Johnson, Ph.D. — Department of Philology, State University of Iowa — *PHILOLOGY*

Walter E. Ekblaw, M.A., Ph.D. — Professor of Geography, Clark University — *ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY*

Frank T. Stockton, A.B., L.H.D., Ph.D., Dean of Sch. of Business, University of Kansas — *ECONOMICS*

Fred Asa Barnes, C.E., M.C.E., F.A.A.A.S., Director, School of Civil Engineering, Cornell University — *ENGINEERING*

D. H. Davis, A.B., Ph.D. — Professor of Geography, University of Minnesota — *PHYS. GEOG. & CARTOGRAPHY*

H. E. Himwich, M.D. — Prof. of Physiology & Pharmacology, Union University — *PHYSIOLOGY & ANATOMY*

Neal D. Houghton, A.B., Ph.D. — Professor of Political Science, University of Arizona — *POLITICS*

Adam R. Gilliland, B.O., B.A., Ph.D., Professor of Psychology, Northwestern University — *PSYCHOLOGY*

Richard D. Fay — Professor of Electrical Communications, Mass. Institute of Technology — *RADIO*

Harry A. Overstreet, A.B., B.Se. — Head of Dept. of Philosophy, City College of New York — *PHILOSOPHY*

G. Oscar Russell, B.A., M.A., Ph.D. — Professor of Phonetics, Director of Speech Clinic, Ohio State University — *PHONETICS*

L. L. Hendren, A.B., M.A., Ph.D. — Dean & Prof. of Physics, University of Georgia — *PHYSICS*

Allan Nevins, A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D. — Professor of American History, Columbia University — *SOCIAL HISTORY*

F. M. Kercheville, B.A., M.A., Ph.D. — Head Dept. of Modern Languages, State Univ. of New Mexico — *SPANISH*

Ronnie Wilbur Deane — Professor of Zoology, Stanford University — *ZOOLOGY*

Harry Shaw Jr. — Director of the Workshops in Composition, New York University — *WRITING & REWRITING*

Additional courses in Gregg Shorthand, Pitman Shorthand, Typewriting, Interior Decorating, Photography

Every Weekly Issue of the POPULAR EDUCATOR Contains 20 to 30 Lectures of World Wide Importance

54 Courses in 5 Great Groups

In harmony with the Alliance's objective of giving every person among millions a choice of the courses he or she needs, the program includes both practical and cultural subjects in about equal proportions. Taken all together, the 54 courses represent the High School Course and the first two years' work in a good College or University. The following classification shows their wide scope:

	Courses	Lectures
1. History and Political Economy	13	398
2. Natural Sciences	12	190
3. Art, Literature, Music, etc	12	516
4. Languages	9	239
5. Mathematics and Applied Arts	8	200
	54	1,543

THE HIGHER EDUCATION YOU NEED FOR SUCCESS!

Only 25c A WEEK — and you can STOP ANY TIME — without obligation to continue

NOW that the Alliance has been established, nobody needs to let his personal advancement be limited any longer because he is not a graduate of a High School, College or other institution of higher learning!

Now, at last, every man and woman who really wants the benefits of more advanced schooling can have it, for the *National Educational Alliance* has brought 54 High School and College Courses within easy reach of anyone who can afford to invest 25c a week in better education.

Like Reading Any Fascinating Weekly Magazine

To begin with, your membership in the National Educational Alliance is *free*, and as soon as you join you start to receive the POPULAR EDUCATOR—which includes weekly groups of fascinating and inspiring lectures—for the price of a high grade illustrated periodical.

Nothing could be more effortless and interesting than the new, *modern* method of acquiring knowledge which is employed in the POPULAR EDUCATOR! Your lectures come once each week on each subject in the pages of an attractively illustrated periodical. The first weekly issue includes 29 "No. 1 Lectures," in 29 different courses of instruction — from Anthropology to Zoology. The second weekly issue brings you a similar number of "No. 2 Lectures," etc. etc. You follow only the courses you want to learn, just as you read in a magazine only the serials that interest you most.

Each Lecture is as entertaining and informative as an expert in the subject, plus a popular writer, can make it. Each Lecture is short enough to read at one sitting and so interesting that you retain it easily. And most of the Lectures are illustrated with unique, striking photos and diagrams, sometimes copies from priceless originals in museums.

Each issue contains, on the average, 75 pictures and diagrams.

This method is the very latest development in the science of teaching, but you get its benefits, through the Alliance, for an amount you now spend in a week without thinking twice about it—a single quarter of a dollar!

Think of Taking Whole Courses in ACCOUNTANCY — SPANISH — PSYCHOLOGY—etc., for only 25 Cents Each!

No longer need you believe that old saying that "there is no royal road to knowledge," for the Alliance has surveyed and paved the way for you and at a cost so low it actually makes the weekly POPULAR EDUCATOR "the poor man's higher education."

Take, for example, a subject like PSYCHOLOGY. If you had to attend lectures on this subject in person at a High School or College it would cost you hundreds of dollars—and even an elementary textbook would cost you three or four. Yet the *National Educational Alliance* brings you a complete and practical weekly survey of this useful science for a whole year—AT A TOTAL COST OF EXACTLY 25 CENTS! This is an unprecedented bargain!

Here is the modern way which thousands of men and women are now taking to extend their schooling into the fields covered by High School and College courses. So pleasant and effortless have the courses been made, and at the same time so comprehensive and thorough, that even University-trained men and women welcome them as a delightful means of reviewing and refreshing the knowledge gained in College years.

To the High School student and graduate, the POPULAR EDUCATOR also appeals as a mine of information to supplement his knowledge. It also fills in the gaps left by courses he never took. And to those persons who left school before they could secure the advantages of either High School or College, the steadily advancing courses in the 54 highly varied subjects offer an incomparably rich choice of informative reading! No matter what degree of education you have enjoyed or missed, you can make use of the POPULAR EDUCATOR, not only during the year that the weekly lecture-groups are coming to you, but *for years afterward*—to extend your education in any direction you desire!

Take This Easy, Interesting Road to a LIBERAL EDUCATION
—In 1,543 Reading Lectures 2,347 Fascinating Pictures and 49 Beautiful Color Plates

Here is such a wide and varied choice of educational opportunities that literally millions of men, women and children will all find courses of instruction which they want and need.

And even if you do not feel the need of studying *systematically* a single one of the 54 series, you will still find in the POPULAR EDUCATOR a vast wealth of articles as fascinating as could be found in any popular non-fiction magazine. Each weekly number will give you the biggest quarter's worth you ever had!

The Popular Educator Comes to You Like Any Magazine

Just as in College, You Study Only the Courses You Want

If you are a MACHINIST,
you will probably be interested in reading the installments of the courses in ENGINEERING, MATHEMATICS, AERONAUTICS, and PHYSICS. You may also want to learn about ARCHITECTURE or ASTRONOMY. One of the big advantages of the POPULAR EDUCATOR is that you always have its back numbers on file and can go back and start an additional course from the beginning whenever you wish. As you progress, you will find that many subjects will appeal to you in which you thought you weren't interested at first.

If you are a BUSINESS MAN,
you will be likely to start off with the courses in MONEY, ACCOUNTANCY, ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY, CONSTITUTIONAL LAW and POLITICS. These will post you on company organization, reserves and sinking funds, profits and income tax, shipping, navigation, world communications, sources of raw materials, power development, legislation, government departments, the judiciary system, political theories, fascism and communism and all the other subjects which affect your business directly or indirectly.

If you are a PARENT,
you will be able to read up without delay or trouble on any subject about which your children are asking you questions. The POPULAR EDUCATOR offers serial courses in RADIO, MUSIC, ASTRONOMY, etc., as well as the regular High School subjects, such as PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS, BIOLOGY, ZOOLOGY, FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN etc., etc. No better aid to children in Grammar School, High School, or College has ever been created!

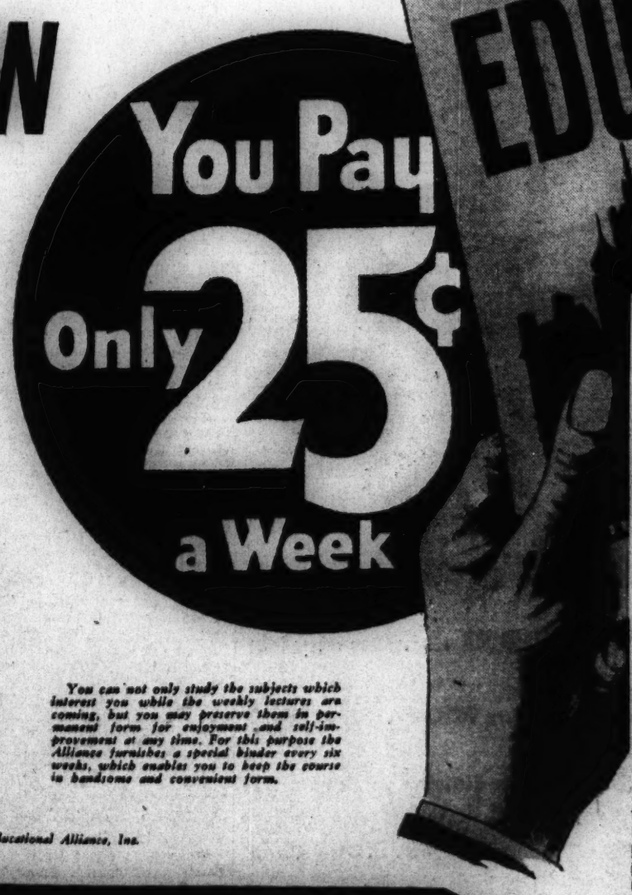
If you are a STUDENT in SCHOOL,
you will find the POPULAR EDUCATOR an invaluable help in all the school subjects noted above, and in addition you will find it a mine of easily absorbed information upon cultural and conversational topics such as ARCHAEOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY, ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY and ECONOMICS.

Enroll NOW

Stop When You Like

Lectures Come Weekly—Handsome Binder Available at Trifling Cost.

WHEN you mail the coupon with only 25 cents, you do not agree to pay for the entire 54 weekly issues of the POPULAR EDUCATOR, unless you desire to do so. You can let the lecture groups come to you as long as you please, and *stop when you please.* All you have to do is to pay a quarter for issue No. 1 containing the first group of 29 lectures. We rely upon the merit of this remarkable method of extending your education to make you feel the advantages of continuing to use it.



You can not only study the subjects which interest you while the weekly lectures are coming, but you may preserve them in permanent form for enjoyment and self-improvement at any time. For this purpose the Alliance furnishes a special binder every six weeks, which enables you to keep the course in handsome and convenient form.

Copyright, 1938, by The National Educational Alliance, Inc.

WRAP UP 25c AND MAIL IT NOW FOR YOUR FIRST POPULAR EDUCATOR

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, Inc.,
Dept. M, 37 West 47th St., New York, N. Y.

For the Enclosed 25c, please send me the first issue containing a group of 29 Lectures in the Alliance's courses, prepaid, and enroll me for one year. You may send me the *Popular Educator* weekly at the rate of 25c a week, until I give you notice to cancel. For convenience in bookkeeping, you may bill me once a month for such copies as I receive.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... *State* .....

PLEASE WRITE PLAINLY

Mail Coupon NOW to THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, INC., 37 W. 47th St., New York, N.Y.

Higher Education and Higher Earnings Go Hand in Hand

For the man or woman who knows a *lot* about some special branch of knowledge—and a *little* about a lot of other branches—America still swings open one Door of Opportunity after another!

Only to such persons of broad general knowledge come the *bigger* opportunities in business and life which everybody covets.

It is to aid *you* in seeing and developing *all* your hidden possibilities for personal advancement that the National Educational Alliance was organized. To this end the 1,543 fascinating lectures of the Popular Educator, among other features, were prepared for *you* by the Alliance's staff of famous educators.

They will open the windows of your mind to perceive a longer vista of self-development and achievement—a greater earning power than you have ever dared to claim for yourself! And they will do it for the cost of only a few newspapers—for only 25 cents a week—for about *one single cent a lecture!*

Wonders of Research: Tube Sunshine

Tellurium proved in laboratory test an adjunct to electric lighting capable of giving daytime effect — Existence of tenth moon of Saturn is perhaps verified by discovery of British astronomer; Pickering announcement of 1905 recalled.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tellurium, a semi-metallic element with a worse-than-garlic breath, has been transformed by Westinghouse lighting engineers into a light source closely resembling sunshine. Three researchers, Dr. J. W. Marden, Dr. N. C. Beese and George Meister in their technical report in the Journal of the Franklin Institute, state that tellurium has been found to give off a continuous spectrum like sunlight when charged with electricity, instead of the usual line spectrum ordinarily found in metallic vapor lamps.

While giving a demonstration recently, Dr. Marden produced an inverted U-shaped bulb equipped with a reservoir containing inert neon gas as well as tellurium. The bulb is made of quartz, because glass could not withstand the tremendous temperatures developed in the liquid tellurium, and would quickly blacken as a result of chemical action.

First, a reddish light glows in the bulb, as direct current flows through the two electrodes. That is the neon gas used for a starter. As the temperature moves upward, the red lines of neon disappear and a blue-white glow, due to tellurium, appears in the tube, gradually changing to a golden yellow as hot tellurium vapor atoms become more and more agitated.

Westinghouse

Dr. N. C. Beese and Tellurium Tube

Use of Device for Illumination of House, Office, and Street Awaits More Experimenting

At one stage in the transition, the light is nearly a pure white—like sunlight. Within a few minutes, the glow runs the gamut of the entire spectrum by gradual changes. When the lamp burns brightest, the temperature at the electrodes varies between 1300 and 1500 degrees Fahrenheit, more than twice as hot as molten lead.

But it is this heat which is a most serious problem to the engineers. Before tellurium vapor lamps can be of any practical use, before the very high efficiency obtainable from tellurium can be harnessed, a transparent container that will withstand chemical action and heat must be found. Quartz is but the best material so far.

Sky Scanning: If Law Works

That tenth moon of Saturn, which has been "discovered" and then disproved so many times, may actually exist. The British Journal, Nature, publishes the report of John Miller, member of the British Astronomical Association, who suggests that a body he has located between the known eighth and ninth satellites, may actually be Moon No. 10.

If the approximate placing of satellites follows the astronomical rule known as Bode's law, then No. 10 should be just about where Mr. Miller suggests, or approximately 2,000,000 miles farther out from the one known as Iapetus, with an orbit 4,000,000 miles inside that of Phoebe, the outermost.

Back in 1905 the late Prof. W. H. Pickering of Harvard Observatory recorded a faint satellite of Saturn which was never confirmed. Perhaps Mr. Miller's report is the missing confirmation—33 years afterwards.

Spots and Stains Resisted

Women are finding it important to pay attention to store keepers when rayon is technically referred to as "acetate" rayon. Acetate rayon is chemically different from other kinds, which accounts for its greater immunity to stains of grease, ink, perspiration and fruit juices; its quick-drying qualities and lessened tendency to wrinkle under adverse conditions.

Arctic Messages Found

The icebreaker Rasanov, wintering at Tokhaya Bay, off Franz Josef Land in the Arctic, has located a buoy containing notes made by the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition in 1901. Word of the discovery reached Moscow by short-wave radio. Information states that the find will be forwarded to the mainland by plane.

Capt. Evelyn B. Baldwin, leader of the expedition, has been periodically receiving these messages ever since he released them some 36 years ago, after difficulties in the Arctic.

Marooned without sufficient coal on Franz Josef Land, the expedition made hydrogen gas, using iron filings, acid, fresh water, melted ice and sea water, inflated small balloons eight to ten feet in diameter with it, and attached to the balloons a series of cork floats covered with copper wire mesh, having in their center a copper tube containing a written appeal for help. Fifteen balloons were sent up with about 200 messages in all. Baldwin finally turned back to recoal in Norway.

NEW YORK CITY

YOU

are invited to try our

Permanent Wave

(Naturelle)

We have served many Monitor readers during the past seven years. May we help you?

CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY STUDIO
607 Fifth Avenue VO. 5-3282

*Clearance...

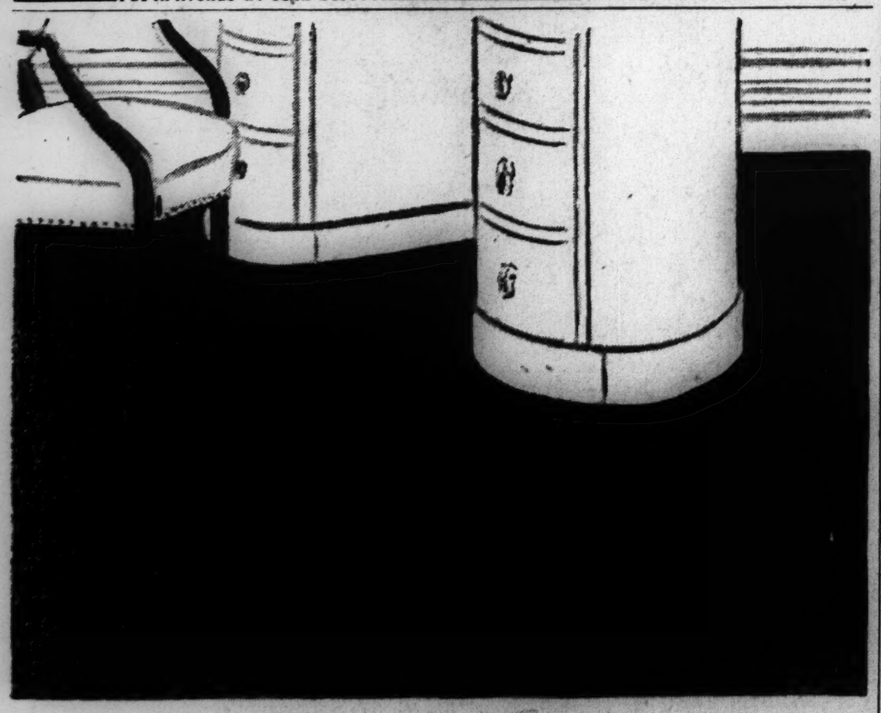
Luxurious negligees,

4.90 and 6.90

were 19.95 and 25.00 Jewel-toned rayon velvets trimmed with lace and fur. Some, slide-fastened. Broken sizes. On the Fourth Floor

Lord & Taylor NEW YORK

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street



patterned self-toned broadloom . . . this spring's big carpet news, a great step ahead in floor-covering history. Stout wool Wilton weave, footprints can't show . . . 6 soft, indefinite patterns, 27 colors, 9, 12, 15 ft. widths. Sq. yd. 6.95. carpeting . . . fifth floor

FIFTH AVENUE B. ALTMAN & CO. NEW YORK

Rumored Concessions to Japan Officially Denied by Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Recent reports of intensive Japanese penetration into Mexico have been officially denied by all sources concerned, including both the Mexican and Japanese Governments and the United States Embassy in Mexico City. The reports said that the Japanese Government was to receive important mining concessions in the State of Michoacan, in exchange for developing the Port of Mazatlan.

That the Japanese have been attempting to gain concessions for raw materials in Mexico is known here but it is not believed that their efforts have met with any success. The story has, however, revived many rumors of their penetration.

Vera Cruz Road Rumors

The best substantiated of all the rumors which the recent reports have awakened is that Japanese interests are building roads in the state of Vera Cruz, after having underbid the lowest competitor by 38 per cent.

Another highway now under construction is said unofficially to be financed by Japanese money. This is the transcontinental highway from Matamoros, on the Gulf of Mexico, to Mazatlan on the Pacific, where Japanese fishing interests are situated.

The report that the Japanese have been given concessions in the rich mineral district of Michoacan, however, caused more stir than any of the other rumors. If they had been true, these concessions would have given Japan not only rich iron deposits, needed so much in the present war with China, but it would also have given a foothold in the port of Mazatlan. With such a naval base on this side of the Pacific, it is not unlikely that complications of world importance might result.

Effective Rebuttals

There are several effective rebuttals, however, to the rumors that the Mexican and Japanese Governments are exchanging birthday gifts. The Mexican Government recently refused to grant additional concessions to Japanese fishing interests in the port of Mazatlan, proving that the possibility of their using this port as a naval base is very unlikely.

But if this proof that Japan is being shown no favoritism by Mexico should prove insufficient, recent statements by President Cardenas and the Ministry of National Economy should effectively dispel the rumors. In these statements Mexican mining interests were encouraged to develop the national mineral reserves either as cooperatives or as independent operators. Also, the Government offered technical services for such exploitation.

Aside from the fact that Mexico prefers to have its natural resources exploited by Mexican interests rather than foreigners, there is the added difficulty that Japan is definitely a Fascist power. Mexico has consistently maintained an anti-fascist policy and Japan and its invasion of China have been attacked heatedly by Mexican officials.

La Guardia Urges Subway Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia today had carried his drive for early unification of New York City's subway system and abolition of the 20-year-old $1,000,000 a year Transit Commission to the State lawmakers with the Commissioners warning him as one voice "to stay in his own backyard."

Climaxing a struggle with this body that began when he went to City Hall five years ago, the Mayor lashed out at the Commission yesterday at a public hearing on pending transit legislation at Albany. With him were Samuel Seabury and A. A. Berle, Jr., the Mayor's transit advisers in negotiating the $436,000,000 unification plan last year, which the Commission rejected. In defense of the Commission were all of the Commissioners, their special counsel, Chester W. Cuthell, and several civic organizations.

The Mayor declared that the Commission was a "useless burden on the city"; that his efforts to get co-operation from it had been in vain, and that the sole argument for its retention was "to give jobs, jobs, jobs."

"The main function of the Transit Commission is to formulate a unification plan. Everything else it does is a duplication of what the Board of Estimate or the Public Service Commission could or would do without additional expense."

Seabury Asks Action

Mr. Seabury said that while the unification plan evolved by the La Guardia administration probably was not the best plan that could ever be negotiated, it was the best that had been negotiated and the Commission had blocked it, although "all previous efforts to galvanize the Commission into action have failed."

Mr. Berle, summing up for the city, said the hearing epitomized the impossibility of getting co-operation from the Commission and of ever achieving unification when the responsibility was so divided.

Nonetheless it apepared here today that the proposed bill to abolish the board and centralize unification powers in the city agencies would not be enacted into law. This was clearly indicated in the Democratic Senate, and considerable doubt prevailed that it would win favor even in the Assembly.

On the other hand, the Mayor's threat to carry the issue to the people this autumn in a campaign against legislators who blocked the abolition move had served to start consideration of a compromise that would meet his major objections to the Commission.

For its part, the Commission charged the Mayor with browbeating tactics, declaring he was "controlled by his over-reaching ambitions," and described the Seabury-Berle plan as a "colossal piece of intellectual effrontery."

Tax Relief Asked

Taxation may bankrupt the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company, which operates one of New York City's three subway systems, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman was told yesterday as William S. Menden, B. M. T. President, asked for special public hearings on legislation continuing an emergency levy upon the gross receipts of public utilities.

Unless the taxes are reduced, Mr. Menden held, the Brooklyn-Manhattan Lines would be compelled to slash wages, reduce services, or go into bankruptcy. The System, which carried 1,000,000,000 passengers last year, would be unable to meet out of earnings a $2,000,000 bond issue due on May 1, he said.

'Subsidized Saloons' Curbed

(Continued from Page 1)

eral legislation left open in favor of the brewers. While State legislation enables Federal officials to co-operate in getting enforcement of fair trade regulation by brewers in those states which have passed laws, it does not give the Federal officials the same enforcement power that they have over distillers, for example. When a distiller violates the law forbidding manufacturers to hold a financial interest in a retail outlet, his Federal license can be withdrawn. But brewers cannot lose their Federal licenses since the FAA has no power to license them. This was explained here by Irwin R. Powers, district supervisor for the FAA in this midwestern territory.

Stoppage of this gap in Federal law is therefore still an urgent need, according to its administrator, W. S. Alexander, who heads the FAA, and who made an appeal for amendment to the Act in regard to this point in his annual report in January.

Extension Sought

"It is the conclusion of the Administration," he said in his report filed with Congress early in January, "after more than two years' experience with the problems, that the brewers of malt beverages should be placed under permits and regulated in the same manner as the distillers of distilled spirits. . . . The social aspects of the beer and ale industry demand as much regulation as do distilled spirits or wines."

It would be a step in the right direction, said Mr. Alexander in another statement, if every State in the Union prohibited the undesirable trade practices which are made illegal in the Federal Act.

Now it appears from replies sent the Monitor from 44 States and the District of Columbia that the states have acted with a rather unusual degree of unanimity in passing acts forbidding interlocking ownership, and the offering of any kind of financial or material favors by brewers and distillers to retailers or their employees.

Thirty-nine States out of 48 is a good record when it is considered that most of the dry States and some of those having their own liquor monopolies consider no regulation needed. Three States—Arizona, Louisiana, and Wyoming—had not replied when this was written.

Effectiveness of Laws

State laws differ in their effectiveness, of course. Some are far more comprehensive than others. In the main, they follow the Federal act, forbidding manufacturers of whisky, wine, beer and other alcoholic drinks or distributors of these products from acquiring any kind of financial hold upon retail outlets, that is, saloons. It is held illegal not only to form interlocking directorates but to extend unusual credit terms, to pay for a saloon's fixtures, to supply big outdoor signs advertising the brewers' or distillers' product, or to offer prizes or bonuses to employees of a saloon for sale of the manufacturer's line.

While nearly all the State laws forbid these practices to distillers and brewers alike, it was the brewers who were the chief offenders in the old days, it is recalled. The results of such practices were said to be always bad. Defending his ruling regarding signs, the Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control quoted from a book "Toward Liquor Control," (Harper & Brothers) as follows:

"The 'tied house' system had all the vices of absentee ownership. The manufacturer knew nothing and cared nothing about the community. All he wanted was increased sales. He saw none of the abuses, and as a non-resident, he was beyond local social influence. The 'tied house' system also involved a multiplicity of outlets, because each manufacturer had to have a sales agency in a given locality."

Reports Quoted

In the same report, the New Jersey commissioner quoted a decision in a District of Columbia court (Marks vs. Conrad Seipp Brewing Co.): "It is a matter of history that a part of the corrupting influence of saloons emanated from the fact that many of them were owned or controlled by the breweries. . . . Public policy demanded that such a condition of dependence and irresponsible operation be abrogated."

State laws aimed against "tied houses" are by no means uniform, nor were many of them written with definite intent of filling in gaps in federal legislation, so far as can be learned by correspondence with secretaries of states and of state liquor commissions. Legislators simply remembered the old "tied-house" evil, knew there was strong sentiment for its prevention, and passed suitable legislation. Some State laws appear more stringent than others, but their effectiveness, of course, depends not so much on terms written upon the books as their enforcement. If politics enters and demands favors for this brewer and that, then no law works. But in States where enforcement is free from political pressure then the laws can be made to work, it is said by close observers.

Leaves Jerusalem

By a Staff Artist

Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope

Retiring as Commissioner for Palestine

Wauchope Retires As Commissioner For Palestine

The News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM, March 3—Amid cheering crowds and piping bands Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope drove last Monday through this city en route to Ramleh air field, whence he flew to Egypt to board a steamer for England.

The route was thronged to the city limits. The Black Watch, in which Sir Arthur served for many years provided a guard of honor with horsemen following the car.

After reviewing the troops from a platform with city dignitaries, he departed for the station where officials bade him farewell.

A Man in the News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Sir Arthur Wauchope, High Commissioner of Palestine, is retiring with his work of smoothing over Arab-Jew disputes far from complete. Nevertheless, he has accomplished much in the constructive efforts he has made on behalf of agricultural and industrial development.

Under his leadership, Palestine—at least until the outbreak of political disturbances in April, 1936—prospered as it never had before.

Jewish immigration reached a new high level; Arab agriculture was assisted by repeated remission of tithes and the establishment of Government experimental stations whose experts went about the country teaching peasants how to improve not only their crops and their stock, but the marketing of their produce. Education and health services were expanded and valuable public works, such as those of Haifa harbor, were executed.

Sir Arthur has been compelled for health reasons to leave the country under the cloud of the disturbances of 1936, which to a large extent overshadows the great positive achievements the historian must put to his credit.

Unquestionably successful during his first term of five years, he agreed to continue for another five, declaring that, after Palestine, no other country could interest him. And now, with barely a year of his second term finished, he has had to retire, thus leaving to others the task of restoring order.

Born at Edinburgh, Sir Arthur comes of an old Scottish family, a Baronetcy having been conferred upon one of his name as long ago as 1667. Educated at an English "public" school, he did distinguished service for his country in South Africa, Mesopotamia and France. He was Chief of the British Section, Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control in Berlin from 1924 to 1927, and General Officer Commanding Northern Ireland District, 1929-31.

Bomb Found on Railway

JERUSALEM, March 3 (AP)—Police took extra precautions against renewed Holy Land violence when a bomb was discovered on the railway between Haifa and Jerusalem over which High Commissioner Sir Harold Alfred MacMichael was traveling today.

Plane Firm to Aid Plans For 2,000-Pound Mines

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3 (AP)—Glenn L. Martin announced yesterday that his airplane manufacturing company and Lester P. Barlow, inventor of a new "aerial mine," would co-operate in the development of plans for airplanes that will carry a 2,000-pound mine, described to the House Naval Committee on Monday.

Mr. Martin, appearing before the committee, urged an immediate test of Mr. Barlow's device, saying, "If it is successful, it will be pretty serious."

The airplane manufacturer said he would not comment on the effectiveness of the mine until it is actually tested "in full scale."

"The purpose of this action is to expedite preparation of a co-ordinated study for presentation to the Navy Department and the House Naval Affairs Subcommittee, appointed to examine the mine and its application to national defense," Mr. Martin said.

Chaco War Hero Slated As Envoy to Washington

ASUNCION, Paraguay, March 3 (AP)—Unofficial but informed sources said today that Gen. Jose Felix Estigarribia, Commander of the Paraguayan Army during the 1932-35 Chaco War with Bolivia, had accepted the post of Minister to Washington.

General Estigarribia returned on Feb. 9 after two years of exile. A national hero at the end of the Chaco conflict, he was forced to leave the country after the revolution of 1936.

Claim of Quarry Owner Leads TVA Head to Demand Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—Affirming that "there are certain fundamental decencies and standards of integrity and propriety in public life which are more important to civilized society than any particular government program," Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, has challenged his two colleagues and invited a sweeping congressional investigation of TVA.

His statement results directly from the decision of a Federal District Court Commission against the claim of Senator George L. Berry (D) of Tennessee for $5,000,000 in compensation for marble properties flooded by Norris Dam. Dr. Morgan recites controversy with his two associates, majority of the TVA board, Harcourt A. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal, in which he alleges they sought to compromise the Berry claims.

Hitherto it has been assumed that the long-standing dispute between Chairman Morgan and his outnumbering colleagues, principally concerned the power issue. Dr. Morgan was believed to support a more conciliatory policy toward the private utility interests, and the two-man majority were supposed to be militant public power advocates.

Now it is revealed that the cleavage extends into many other subjects, and Dr. Morgan takes the line that his colleagues have supported impropriety and "conspiracy" in public life. He, himself, Dr. Morgan says, wished to support the TVA experiment and the New Deal, but he could not agree with the methods of doing business used by his colleagues.

Question of Good Faith

"The Berry Marble case," he says, "represents the kind of difficulty with which, as Chairman of the TVA board, I have been faced in the effort to maintain good standards of public service. To a steadily increasing degree I have contended with an attitude of conspiracy, secretiveness and bureaucratic manipulation, which has made the proper and effective conduct of TVA business increasingly difficult.

"During this period, the public has been steadily, and I believe purposely, led to believe that the difficulties within the TVA have been due primarily to differences as to power policy, or to just another 'family quarrel.' The real difficulty has been in the effort to secure honesty, openness, decency and fairness in Government. The Berry marble case, as I have said, is an instance of this difficulty."

Dr. Morgan says he tried to resist the Berry claims because they "seemed an effort to defraud the government," but that his colleagues, in his absence, "entered into a friendly agreement with Major Berry to determine the value of the marble, which by that time was mostly under water and inaccessible, without any inquiry as to whether there was evidence of bad faith."

Only his repeated protests, and an appeal to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, not to lend Dr. John W. Finch, Director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, to carry on "friendly negotiations to arrive at the value of the marble," prevented this composition of the claim, says Dr. Morgan.

Value for the Marble

The leases, he says, were obtained after the construction of Norris Dam had become an active possibility, when it appeared that the lands would be flooded and the Government would have to acquire them. After securing the opinion of geologists, Dr. Morgan says it appeared that "the leases were without commercial value, and that the claims seemed to be an effort to defraud the Government."

Thereafter, however, his colleagues made an "agreement of conciliation," intended to negotiate a value for the marble. Overruling Dr. Morgan, they insisted that he appeal to the Interior Department for the loan of Dr. Finch, but Dr. Morgan couched his appeal in such fashion that Secretary Ickes refused it.

Dr. Morgan then sought specific information from Senator Berry, who refused it. He felt that the question of bad faith should be thoroughly examined, while his colleagues eschewed the matter. Mr. Lilienthal, Dr. Morgan said, once said he "would tolerate no more charges of bad faith against Major Berry," and threatened TVA staff members who reached such conclusions.

"A few minutes later," says Dr. Morgan of Mr. Lilienthal, "he withdrew his remarks, but very distinctly left the impression that any TVA staff member who should suggest bad faith in the matter would be taking a personal risk in so doing. His attitude was one of vigorous opposition to my insistence that Major Berry, as a citizen and as an official of the National Government, was under a moral obligation to disclose the facts which would bear on the good faith of his claims."

Educational Diet In Philadelphia Called Too Rich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 3—A report by the Philadelphia Board of Education's Division of Educational Research and Results, is recognized as bearing out to a large extent the much criticized conclusion of the Works Survey Committee, which stated that the City's program of secondary free education is "clearly inadequate and unsuited to meet the needs of thousands of young people." That conclusion was drawn after 18 months of study by the Committee.

The new report, prepared by Dr. Philip A. Boyer, Director of the Board's Research Staff, shows continued and repeated failures in the lower grades of the high schools because the educational fare is too rich for digestion by many pupils of lesser ability.

The failure rate in Philadelphia's senior high schools, Dr. Boyer discovered, is 14 per cent, which is twice the median rate for seven American cities of 500,000 population or more.

Helen Miller

Fashion Office

Smart dresses—some of them samples—at only

$6.75

No charge for alterations

Sizes 12-50, also half sizes

110 W. 34th Street

Room 402

(Next to Saks, 34th St.)

Tel. Pennsylvania 6-1426

NEW YORK CITY

Lewis & Leeds, Inc.

Members of Real Estate Board of New York

REAL ESTATE

Property Management

Brokers—Mortgages

Appraisers—Insurance

597 Madison Avenue

Plaza 3-7781

NEW YORK CITY

Spring is just around the corner . . . and already in our hearts! That means new clothes . . . and WE HAVE THEM!

martin's

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN

Rose Amado INC.

READY-TO-WEAR DRESSES, from 22.75

MADE-TO-ORDER GOWNS, from 125.00

WOLFRED CUSTOM HATS, from 18.50

660 Fifth Avenue, at 52nd Street, New York

REUPHOLSTERING

Distance No Object

March Sale 40% Off

3-PIECE LIVING ROOM SET

Completely reupholstered and remodeled. Choice of tapestries, friezettes or brocatelles. Frames polished, new springs inserted. Guaranteed perfect. Write or phone for representative.

$45 up

SLIP COVERS MADE TO ORDER

3-Pc. set cut and fitted in choice of materials. Box pleated—pre-shrunk binding. Guaranteed perfect fit.

$18

Offer includes Westchester, Staten Island, Long Island and New Jersey.

FREE ESTIMATES CASH OR CREDIT

1922 Webster Ave. BRONX Phone Tremont 2-3881

PATERNO-CHESTERFIELD DECORATORS

110 West 34th St. MANHATTAN Phone Tremont 2-5300

Sunday phone for your convenience Tivoli 2-3311

WE WATCH THEIR STEP

Fitting your child with shoes requires the care and experience you get in INDIAN WALK stores. We study each child's step, his ankle and arch, and recommend a shoe *suited to his need.* We study such *extra* points as heel hug, toe grip, foot balance. Step into an INDIAN WALK store today.

INDIAN WALK SHOES

Twenty convenient stores in Brooklyn, Manhattan, Bronx, Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey.

Labyrinth of the South Slavs Traces Europe's Varied Origins

From the Danube to Dixie
Third of Nine Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—My favorite boat is the tiny ferry plying across the broad, swift-flowing Danube between the desolate Rumanian port, Giurgiu, and the modest Bulgarian port, Rousse. It is so small, the Queen Mary could hide it in her powder box.

I stand on its prow in driving snow or golden sunshine; in the balmy breezes of spring or amid the crunching ice floes of winter, and imagine myself Admiral of Danubia's fleet.

But the dream doesn't last very long. Fifteen minutes after leaving Rumania, the captain brings our flag ship along side Rousse's pier, which looks like a platform floating on barrels, and I step out on Bulgarian soil, where I give my passport to a solemn soldier and show a stern custom inspector how few dollars, lei, dinars and levs I have. Then they search my baggage, nod at the big, red-faced doorkeeper and turn me loose in Bulgaria.

In the Family of the Slavs

It doesn't take me long to learn it's a very different world from the one I left. I am now in the great family of Slavs, who by the middle of the century will comprise half of all the inhabitants of Europe. They're east of Rumania, north of Rumania, and south of Rumania.

The Bulgarians belong to the south Slav line and are an outstanding section of it. They are Slavic Scotsmen, which means they're frugal. They don't spend money if they can help it, and when they do, make it go a long way. Yet you mustn't think they're unsociable or dull or afraid of adventure. Just the opposite, they're Europe's fieriest and most restless people. They had a great religious reformation long before Huss or Luther, and are inclined to have a revolution every few years.

You can see all these qualities in passengers in the uncomfortable third class car slowly taking us from Rousse 300 miles southwest to Sofia, Bulgaria's Capital.

Bulgarians are a "one-class people." Ninety-eight per cent have no social pretensions, and don't think themselves above their neighbors. They ride third class so as to save money for buying a house. They'd be ashamed to squander good money on soft second-class cushions when they can travel just as rapidly third.

They're as hardy as turnips. They walk barefoot over stony roads so as to save their shoes. They put no tassels on their sheepskin caps, no flourishes on their pigskin moccasins. A Bulgarian has two flaming romances; one is to own a home, and the other is to reform the world. He isn't content until he's crusading for a cause and paying off a mortgage.

Our Fellow Passengers

You see many soldiers in our car, but no officers. Bulgarian army discipline is too rigid for that. An officer must not descend to third class. In Serbia officers mingle with the soldiers in any class.

It's easy for you to guess that the man with the red fez is a Turk, a relic of past centuries of Sultanic glory. Half a millennium they were masters here and the Bulgarians were their serfs. Their domination was broken 60 years ago, after which many emigrated, but 600,000 still remain as humble primitive peaceful peasants.

After three years of meandering among the hills with which northern Bulgaria is filled, we approach the long range of mountains, which gave the Balkan peninsula its name, and which divides the country into almost equal northern and southern halves. At the station of Gorna Orehovitsa our train turns west in order to seek a suitable pass, but it does a lot of shunting, so while we wait let's look the country over.

This district is the chief home of Bulgaria's gardeners, the best in all Europe. It is so densely settled there isn't room for everybody, so each year men and boys wander over the continent to raise melons, peppers, cabbages and celery for the aristocrats of other lands. These are Bulgaria's greatest adventurers, world champion tomato growers. Late each fall they return home with some money, high boots and much swagger.

Now we're off again, with six rather weary hours ahead. More than three of them we pass in undulating farm, garden, and orchard country, then strike due south through the narrow Isker defile, darting from tunnel into tunnel and trying to keep from suffocation. The last two hours are made easier by a blind boy who plays delightfully on a grand nickel and ivory accordion. Part of what he earns goes to an organization for the blind. He does not wake our Spartanic fellow travelers who can sleep, but soothes those of us who can't. The night is still young as a dilapidated shay or antiquated taxi takes us through the modest streets of rapidly advancing Sofia to an attractive hotel for a night's rest. This is a clean, well-balanced, pleasant city of homes, the worthy capital of the Balkans' most virile nation.

It takes us an hour next day to go west from Sofia over a level, rather barren plain to Yugoslavia. And then we make a great discovery, namely that there is no natural boundary of any sort between the Bulgarians—who are Slavs—and their Slav brothers in Yugoslavia. It's like trying to find "where the West begins," or to ascertain exactly where pinks blends into red, blue into purple, or spring into summer.

Dragoman is Bulgaria's border town, and a few miles further west is Tsaribrod, which is Yugoslavia's border town—but in every respect they are alike. Then you go on west to Pirot which in language, ways of living, and customs resembles Tsaribrod. An hour further to the west is Nisch, a large country town, resembling Pirot. It is a Balkan vortex with roads running south to Greece, north to Rumania, southwest to Albania, northwest to Belgrade and central Europe.

Balkan Meeting on Train

Here's where all the Balkan peoples meet, indeed, right here in our train. It'll take them a little while to get settled down, and when they do, they'll be wedged very tightly about us, with bags of walnuts on our suitcases and big cans of honey by our feet, but I guess we can stand it. Our fathers drove west in covered wagons.

Those four long-faced, blue-eyed, powerfully built men in the middle coupe are Serbs from near Belgrade. They are called Shumadiyans or woodmen. Note their sheepskin caps with steeples on them, and their well-polished pigskin moccasins with up-turned toes like fancy skates. Observe their fine blue shirts, their tight fitting jackets all covered with braid, and their breeches like those of army officers. They are the best dressed South Slav peasants, and have a flair, a swing and challenge that distinguishes them from all their neighbors. These Serbs are free men and masters—masters of their neighbors.

They are mountaineers, former pig herders from Serbia's wooded high lands called Shumadiya, the first Balkan group to revolt against the Turks; they are makers and destroyers of kings; they threw the bombs, that provoked the World War; they created Yugoslavia and they determined to dominate it. They call prime ministers by their first names, go to royal balls in their mocassins, are lavishly hospitable, recklessly bold, extravagantly fond of singing songs, brilliant in school and not too thrifty. The two chief forces in Yugoslav politics are their determination to dominate the others, and the determination of the others not to be dominated.

The Macedonians Are Adaptable

Those three humbler looking men in the neighboring coupe are Macedonians. They have come up from the south and are going to Belgrade, the capital of Serbia. They are tall and handsome like the Belgrade Serbs, but are not so well dressed, are quieter and more reserved. You know them at once by their language which resembles both Serbian and Bulgarian.

Their countrymen are scattered all over Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. They and their land are a bone of contention. Albanians, Greeks, Bulgarians, Serbs all claim them. Three wars have been fought over them since 1912. They do not feel quite at home any place, but make themselves at home every place. They are frugal, persistent, patient and wiley. These tall Macedonians do not like the tall, aggressive Shumadiyans in the next coupe, who lord it over them. But they adapt themselves, get ahead and will play a great role in the Balkans.

Now we have reached another junction at the town of Stalats, and you notice getting off the train a dignified, tall, dark man with blue breeches, a little black vest and small, flat, red cap. Behind him are two jovial appearing men with red fezzes, baggy clothes and two sacks of baggage. The neat, solemn, dark man is a Montenegrin, one of the masters of the Black Mountains, a barren cluster of magnificent, rolling heights in the extreme southwest corner of Yugoslavia, which alone of all Balkan lands was never subdued by the Turkish invaders.

That's Montenegro's glory. That triumph and the wonderful epic songs about it are almost all those mountaineers have to live on. But it seems to be enough to nourish very stately, handsome, leisurely men, and surprisingly beautiful, gracious industrious women.

Montenegrians and Albanians

The two fez wearers are the opposite in every way to this proud night of the Black Rocks. They're the sons of the only Christian people in Yugoslavia who accepted the Moslem religion. They're called Turks but are not Turks at all. They don't know a word of Turkish. They're pure Slavs but worshippers of Allah and most of them still make their women folks wear veils. They will go on a narrow gauge railroad 12 hours west to Bosnia where they live. The Montenegrin will go with them and travel on 16 hours further before he gets to his bleak heights.

Those two white fez wearers are Albanians. There are 700,000 of them in Yugoslavia almost as many as in Albania. They're coming from wretched mountain villages to Belgrade to saw wood, black shoes, make candy, serve as porters and live in squalid stuffy barracks.

The attractive round-faced lady with the little girl is a German; her husband, the stylish, rather prim-looking man beside her, a Croatian. He is a clerk in the copper mines east of Nisch. If you watched him you'd see he doesn't care to mingle with those buoyant self-confident Shumadiyans nor with the Macedonians nor the Montenegrins. The Croatians constitute a separate world. They're Europe and the others Balkan. They were in the Austro-Hungarian Empire; the others under the Turkish yoke. They are Roman Catholics; the others, Orthodox.

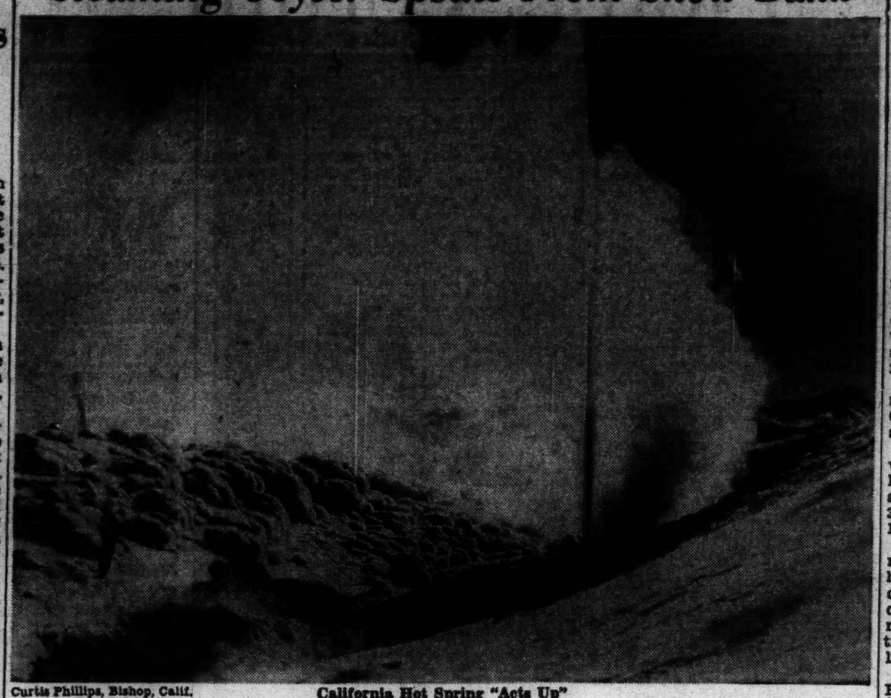
Croatians and Slovenes

This young Croatian clerk lives "across the rivers," beyond Belgrade almost in the heart of Europe, though still in Yugoslavia. He has 4,000,000 brothers and sisters about the city of Zagreb, most of whom are peasants. They are short and somewhat phlegmatic. They are skilled in singing, devoted to the soil and tend it in an exemplary way. As true Slavs, they are moved by great ideals of brotherhood, are competent, so excel in art, literature, the theater, business, and agriculture. They are united by a passionate longing for freedom and would rather break up Yugoslavia than longer endure the domination of those tall, daring, mocassin-wearing Shumadiyans.

Our Slovene passengers live in the extreme northwest corner of Yugoslavia, are a million in number, have placed their tiny, beautiful Alpine land ahead of all the rest of the Kingdom and furnish leaders in practically every social enterprise, as well as wards for the whole country. They are exceedingly adaptable, know how to stoop to conquer and constantly occupy vital positions without seeming to be aggressive. But they are as stanchly Slovene as the Croats are Croatian. They gather as fanatically about their university, their theater, opera, newspaper, literature and church at Ljubljana as the Croatians do about Zagreb.

So the south Slavs have their 13 colonies—indeed, they are 13 colonies striving toward harmony. They are 20,000,000 in all, stretching from the Black Sea to the Adriatic. If they could attain even spiritual unity, they would be by far the strongest race in Danubia outside of Germany. European statesmen realize that and have made Belgrade a political Mecca.

Steaming Geyser Spouts From Snow Bank



Curtis Phillips, Bishop, Calif.

California Hot Spring "Acts Up"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISHOP, Calif.—A steaming geyser, shooting from a bed of snow to a height of 75 feet, is an object of interest to outdoor enthusiasts now flocking to the High Sierra region of Mono County, California.

The geyser, located at Casa Diablo Hot Springs, 40 miles north of Bishop, erupted without warning late last December, and has been spouting with undiminished force since that time. Previously it had shown little sign of activity for the past 25 years. Seven or eight years ago the owner of the hot springs sought to tap the geyser by driving in a six-inch pipe. A slight eruption occurred which soon subsided. There are other hot springs in the vicinity, but none has followed the Casa Diablo in its spectacular outburst.

American 'Bund' Undeterred

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Self-appointed National Socialist apostles to democratic America will continue their activity, it was learned today, despite an official German proscription against membership in the Amerika-Deutsche Volksbund and similar groups committed to a policy of furthering National Socialism in the United States.

"We take orders from no one, German or otherwise," said James Wheeler-Hill, Executive Secretary of the Volksbund (German-American League), at its Yorkville headquarters. "We take only American citizens among our members, and the orders of the German Government do not affect us."

Mr. Wheeler-Hill, chief lieutenant of the group in the absence of its Führer, Fritz Kuhn, who is in Europe to attend an anti-Communist conference, said he had been fully informed of a warning issued by Hans Dieckhoff, German Ambassador to the United States, against participation by German Nationals in the American National Socialist organization.

Ambassador Dieckhoff's statement, which was delivered to Secretary of State Cordell Hull on Monday, followed a similar communication addressed in 1935 to the Friends of the New Germany, then the name of the Kuhn organization. All unnaturalized Germans were requested to resign from such political activities before the end of that year.

Later, the Friends of the New Germany became the Amerika-Deutsche Volksbund, or German-American Bund, a movement to inculcate in the United States the philosophy and ideology of National Socialist Germany. Far from welcoming the efforts to arouse sympathy here for the National Socialist cause, German leaders have referred to it upon occasion as a "nuisance."

"We haven't admitted German nationals to our membership since 1935, and we intend to go forward with our program of organization," Mr. Wheeler-Hill told an interviewer. "The League is as American as any other association of citizens formed to advance specific purposes. We are a group of American citizens, in other words, organized upon a legal basis, and not subject to dictation from abroad."

"Our branches are operating in three fourths of the United States," he claimed. "Each month finds us upon a more stable basis." Business activities undertaken to strengthen the League's finances are known to have become increasingly important in the movement. By a co-operative agreement, business firms, it was said, pay for patronage of League members and summer youth camps also are operated on a profitable basis.

Britain Discloses Details of Plans For Rearmament

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—The British Government today made public details of the Empire's unprecedented peace-time rearmament program.

Publication of the annual defense White Paper, the Government's official report, gave the House of Commons a chance for study before comprehensive debate on Monday in which the Ministers are expected to stress the necessity for creating an invincible army, navy and airforce.

The Treasury reported ordinary revenue as of Feb. 26 exceeded £762,000,000, compared with £722,000,000 a year ago.

Authorities said the Government's working deficit gradually was being lowered and the budget should show a balance for the year ended March 31. Today's White Paper was to cover 1938-39 expenditures.

Money was among the least of worries for Cabinet and Parliament, however, because, in addition to the defense White Paper, they had to consider air estimates in the Cadman civil aviation report and questions on how to protect defense establishments against spies.

A special committee, headed by Baron John Cadman, prepared the report on civil aviation problems, neglected while the Royal Air Force expansion program was getting under way.

The gross aviation estimates for the coming year are £111,502,000. Of this, £5,718,000 goes to the fleet air arm; £2,284,000 for "other appropriations in aid" and £30,000,000 for loan provisions.

The grant for the fleet air arm was nearly doubled over the previous year. The strength of Air Force personnel was placed at 83,000, an increase of 13,000 over 1937. Viscount Swinton, Secretary of State for Air, in a memorandum estimates that the number of persons employed in the aircraft industry had increased from 30,000 in 1935 to a present 90,000. This did not include persons employed in the production of armament or other equipment.

Between April, 1935 and March, 1938, Viscount Swington said, 4,500 pilots, 40,000 mechanics and ground men and other employees had joined the Royal Air Force, an annual average of more than 1,500 pilots and 13,000 other workers.

"Expansion requirements necessitate acquisition of 59 new airdromes, of which 30 already are occupied," the Air Minister reported.

A year ago Britain embarked on a fiver year armament program to cost £1,500,000,000 and calling for expenditure of an average £300,000,000, annually.

About £269,000,000, was spent in 1937-38 but the estimates for 1938-39 were for between £325,000,000 to £350,000,000.

The current expenditures appear vast, but the Government had warned the people the spending program would reach its peak this year and next, and then decline.

Authorities said the total authorized spending was well within the amount necessary to make British fighting forces the world's best.

Money is Available

Britain is not pressed for money in carrying out the objective. This seemed apparent from the fact that the Government was authorized to borrow £400,000,000 as part of the five-year defense program, and £100,000,000, actually was borrowed about a year ago. But, informants said, only a small amount of the money borrowed has been spent.

With ordinary revenues in good condition, the borrowing reserve more than adequate, and credit good, the government found the possibility of greater naval costs the only unpredictable item.

If the naval talks between Britain, France and the United States, thus far informal, resulted in a decision to maintain naval forces as now constituted or planned, then Britain woud have no immediate problem of money for her four defense branches—Army, Navy, Air Force and air raid precautions.

U. S. Makes Plans to Claim Tiny Islands in Pacific

(Continued from Page 1)

Pan American Airways current air monopoly across the Pacific if it were ever established.

But from the naval strategy point of view there is believed to be more harmony, particularly since the islands in which the navy is interested lie not on the road to Japan, where no more appear to be available, but on the road to Australia and Singapore. Their naval value would lie largely in their availability as aids to the maintenance of naval communication between the Hawaiian Islands and British Far East possessions if Britain and the United States were ever in alliance against a common Asiatic enemy. As such they might prove of major military value, but would probably not be directly involved in a theoretical war zone.

The studies have carried the State and Navy Departments back into the records of the American whaling captains. Samuel W. Bogga, Geographer of the State Department, examined the records in New York, Boston, New London and Salem last summer in person. A member of his staff did the same work for him at Nantucket, at one time a principal home port for the whaling ships. Naval officers have supplemented this investigation.

Exhaustive Research

As a result of these studies exhaustive charts have been prepared showing such facts as the islands which were known to exist previous to the American whaling period, and those whose existence was established during this same period. The world activities of the whalers has been marked out, perhaps in theory providing a basis for presumptive evidence when a claim is made.

While as much of a veil of secrecy as possible is still being drawn about the subject—the official State Department attitude being that Mr. Boggs has conducted his studies primarily as a personal hobby—it is learned that the United States is particularly interested in the Phoenix and Ellice Islands, many of which are uninhabited. The Phoenix Islands lie directly on the route from Hawaii to Samoa. The Ellice Islands are almost due west of them and on the more direct American route from Hawaii to Australia—or Singapore.

Stepping stones in either group would be extremely valuable in developing America's commercial airlines to the Far East.

Naval Strategy

From the point of view of naval strategy—a theoretical question which is much in the forefront here now since the conversations in London in January between Capt. Royal E. Ingersoll, Chief of the Navy's War Plans Sections, and high Admiralty officers—the islands would provide a protective screen between the Japanese mandated islands and the best line of communication between American naval bases and British bases in the Far East.

The Phoenix Islands were carefully studied by the navy incidental to its search for Amelia Earhart. It is significant in the same connection that for the first time the annual American naval maneuvers this spring will extend "towards Samoa"—in other words down through the scattered islands which are today the object of such careful and exhaustive study.

Star Kept Waiting—But It Was Worth It

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 3 (AP)—After collecting more than $50,000 salary without so much as a day's work, Danielle Darrieux of France will start her first Hollywood picture next week, Universal Studio said yesterday.

THE PAUL GAIRE'S SALON NEW
Kool Steam Permanent Waves

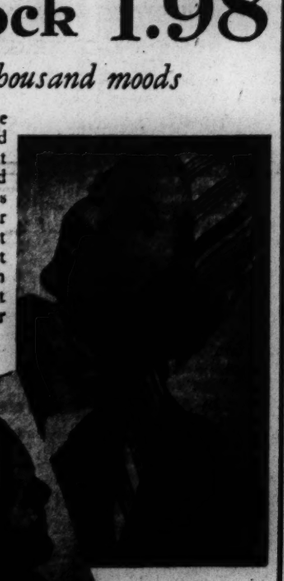
Kool Kurline $4.50 COMPLETE
Permanent
STEAM WAVE
(No Electricity)
White Hair Our Specialty
SHAMPOO and HAIR STYLE, $1.00
Phone for Appointment
67 W. 44 St. Near 6th Ave.
NEW YORK CITY
Open Thurs. Eve.—MUrray Hill 2-6557
71 SO. BROADWAY, YONKERS, N. Y.

McCREERY
open Thursdays till 9

McCreery Introduces The
Wind-sock 1.98
the hat of a thousand moods

We've taken the versatile little Wind-sock at the airport and turned it into one of the smartest hats of the moment. Off the head it is the same long sock shape as the pilot's guide . . . but on your head . . . what a knock-out. Twist it and turn it in scores of different ways, one way it is correct with your sport clothes, another twist and it's ready for afternoon or evening.

Hat Stand, main floor; also Inexpensive Millinery, McCREERY, third floor



WOOL JERSEY
turquoise pink
blue indo-clay
yellow roseberry
red holly green
black brown
navy

RAYON JERSEY
white blue
coral pink
turquoise royal
red lilac
indo-clay ruby
holly green black
brown navy
yellow
Also in brilliant Roman stripes

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
34th STREET • 5th AVENUE • NEW YORK • WIs. 7-7000

McCUTCHEON'S
As exciting as the first crocus!

Our new collection of
COTTONS & LINENS
for the Spring and Summer

They're here! Our new collection of cottons and linens—as exciting, as joyous, as delightful as the first appearance of the sturdy little crocus—the first liquid notes of the home coming robin!

SWISS HAIRCORD—An exclusive with us—and design-lovelier than ever! Fast colors and sanforized-shrunk. 36 in. wide. yd. 1.00

FRENCH COTTON LACE—You'll have to have this! Paris has taken it to its heart—and we have it exclusively. Full range of evening pastels and street shades. Fast colors. 36 in. wide. yd. 1.25

LAWNS—Wear like iron, wash again and again—and our new designs are breathtaking in their loveliness. Sanforized-shrunk. 36 in. wide. yd. 55c

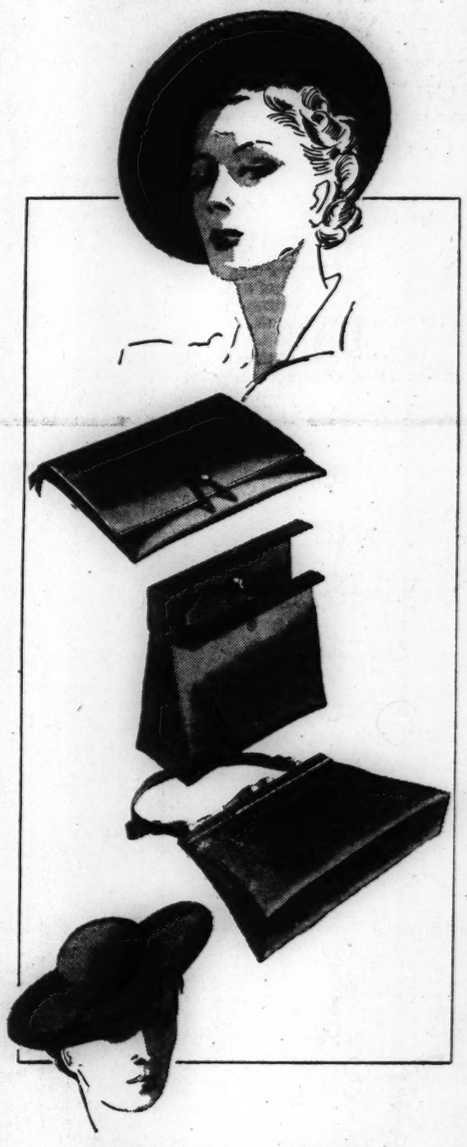
PRINTED VOILES—Clean and cool—and newly designed for both street and evening wear. Anti-crease and Sanforized-shrunk. 36 in. wide yd. 65c

Please write for samples. Cut out this advertisement and designate which fabrics interest you.

Third Floor

FIFTH AVENUE AT 49TH ST., NEW YORK

Bonwit Teller



by popular demand
return engagement of
RED-EARTH

Every day in our Fifth Avenue and Florida shops customers are asking for Red-Earth, Bonwit's sensationally successful shade last season. "Red of Georgia soil in Spring . . the rusty shade of the first robin's breast." Red-Earth re-enters as an established favorite. Perfect in the great new vogue for three or more colours in a costume. Chic with navy, String, gray. Developed in a gallant breton, in five handsome bags and in Palter DeLiso's famous shoes.

RED-EARTH BRETON, *top and bottom.* Soaring breton, cuff brim, marvelous contour lines, 17.50

RED-EARTH BAGS, *top to bottom.* Slender Zipper Envelope with thong-latch fastening, 7.50
Vagabond Pouch with double-fold top, 7.50
Framed Pouch, trim sleek bow-handle bag, 10.50
Main Floor

RED-EARTH SHOES, *not sketched.* Palter DeLiso's famous baby calf suit pumps and straps, 14.75
Second Floor

FIFTH AVE. AT FIFTY-SIXTH ST., NEW YORK

The Home Forum

The Land Behind the Hills

FOR a dusty mile a pair of white bullocks had plodded behind me, dragging a rumbling cart along the left bank of the Rhine. Irked by the persistent illusion of having my heels trodden, I jumped upon the river wall and swung my legs.

"Guten Tag."

The driver looked up from where he sat, nodding precariously at the edge of the cart. "Ach, von Schottland!" he exclaimed genially with a wave of his long whip towards my kilt.

"Ja, ja," I smiled back, adding in execrable German my halting admiration of the Rhine. But he only shrugged his shoulders with an indifference so marked that it was clear the valley was not his home.

"The river is beautiful enough, but"—and his voice took on that unmistakable thrill of local pride so characteristic of his race—"behind the hills, Schottländerin, behind the hills lies—"

At this moment the bullocks unexpectedly swished their tails and started stubbornly forward of their own accord, so that the last words were lost in the rumbling of the cart.

I watched the slow-moving vehicle jolt on for a hundred yards or so and, turning into a small valley, climb laboriously upward between the green vineyards. The driver got out to walk, urging the oxen forward with deep coaxing cries. Fainter and yet fainter grew his voice and the plodding thud of the eight heavy hoofs. At the high corner of the hill he turned with a final farewell flourish of his whip, a flourish that seemed strangely like a beckoning. Then, slowly, cumbrously, the bullocks, the man and the cart rounded the bend and were lost to sight.

* * *

FOR FIVE DAYS now, I had followed the windings of the Rhine, through crowded villages where centuries-old houses peered from behind pretentious modern hotels, along the well-paved river road where the half of Europe whizzed by in closed cars. Once or twice I had left the road to wander through a storied castle or to explore a woodland path, but in the main I had stuck close to the river. Everyone did. No one ever seemed to turn off, that is no one except two bullocks, a man and a cart.

Idly then, and not for the first time, I fell to wondering what lay behind these stiff vineyard-striped hills that so completely and effectively shut out the world beyond. What was it the driver had said? "The Rhine is beautiful, but behind the hills, Schottländerin—"

I sprang off the wall, picked up my pack and set forth to follow the bullocks.

No sooner had I turned the high corner than the honking of cars and the occasional whistles and sirens from the river, which had followed me all the way up the steep white road, were suddenly cut off and it was still with a deep country stillness. Here and there a walnut tree, its nuts ripe and ready to fall, cast evening shadows across my path.

I entered a village, a pleasantly untidy village, with winding rutted streets and sudden peeps of old courtyards through round stone arches. A cock, perched on top of a colossal pump, crowed lustily at me as I passed. I enquired for the inn of a woman scrubbing her doorstep. She set aside her pail and was beside me at once, wiping her hands on her apron. No, she explained apologetically, there was no Gasthaus here. I would have to walk to Karbach, six kilometers further on, but she would go with me to the corner and point out the way.

* * *

SOON IT WAS night. A sweet scented autumn wind blew across the fields, and above swept scudding clouds over the face of the moon. Somewhere far below, in a slit between the hills, lights sparkled on the Rhine; far away and remote they seemed, no longer any part of my world. A hare, loping unconcernedly along, stopped, suddenly suspicious, to sit up in the middle of the road with his long sensitive ears pointing upwards, a sharp silhouette of alert life.

Away ahead at the edge of the horizon, three giant wind-blown pines tossed blacker and yet blacker arms against the faint flame of the western sky. It was impossible to live on such a night without becoming enveloped in the delicious cleansing vitality of it. And so, walking in great delight, I came in the darkness to the little twinkling village of Karbach.

* * *

"So, GUTEN APPETIT!" The innkeeper's wife set down my supper with the satisfied smile of one whose task is well accomplished and, lifting the empty tray from the table, exclaimed once more encouragingly: "Guten Appetit?" Then she trotted away contentedly through the low wooden doorway, leaving me seated in solitary grandeur before a thick round of black bread piled high with Wurst and surmounted with a gay little green pickle.

Supper over, she returned to invite me to the warmth of the kitchen where she gave me the oldest, most comfortable chair and proceeded to busy herself over the stove. At the table, the innkeeper's closely cropped head was bent disconsolately over the week's accounts which evidently refused to balance. His wife went over and, laying a hand on his shoulder, began to suggest a string of possible omissions, counting them out on her fingers one by one. Then the bearded grandfather, intent on plaiting a long leather whip, contributed his suggestions; but it was no use. An entry was still missing.

* * *

THE WOMAN HAD gone upstairs to fleck an imaginary speck of dust from my already spotless room. The kitchen was still, save for the pleasant crackle of the stove and the soft moaning of the wind round the wooden eaves. The tiny boy, who had been playing silently by himself in a corner, had at last ventured across the floor to lean shyly against my knee and offer me his plaything, a frayed piece of rope.

Suddenly the grandfather slapped the arm of his chair and leant forward with a final suggestion. A light spread over the puzzled face raised from the table. "Ja, ja, ja, ja!" he cried jubilantly; and the small boy dropped the knot game we had been playing and clapped his hands, at which everybody laughed and the brindled cat woke up and stretched herself sleepily.

As the innkeeper shut the book and pulled in a chair to the stove, I caught a half smile playing about his face identical with that with which his wife had set down my supper an hour before.

* * *

THE MORNING MISTS were lying soft and still on the plateau as I left the little wood-embroidered houses of Karbach behind me. In the wide fenceless fields everybody was out working, each family with its own pair of bullocks on its own strip of soil. I threaded my way through them, as one threads one's way down a busy street at noon, surrounded by strangers, yet seeing no one in particular.

"Guten Morgen, Schottländerin." I looked up sharply at the unexpected tone of friendly recognition to find the driver of yesterday beaming at me, his hand outstretched. Beside him, yoked to a simple plough, the two white oxen stood, glistening and resplendent in the faint misty sunshine. With a sweep of the hand and a broad grin, I was introduced in a moment to three generations of relations and all the neighboring peasants within hail.

"And tell me, Schottländerin—what do you think of our land behind the hills?" The driver had followed me to the mud track, as I made to continue my way, and there was an eager urgency in his question as if the reputation of a dear friend were at stake.

For a moment, I felt most disconcertingly dumb; but I think my answer, when it came, must have satisfied him. For, as I passed on my way towards the sea, he went back smiling to his oxen.

A. D. F. L.

River Music

WHO has not heard a river sing
Has never known the voice of spring;
Who tastes a river's cool caress
Shall cry farewell to loneliness.

Though fierce the winds of time may blow
Who hears a river's call must go
Where beauty shall be his to find—
Though hills of dream be left behind,
A singing river is a friend
To follow to adventure's end.

SYDNEY KING RUSSELL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 23.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 160-164 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

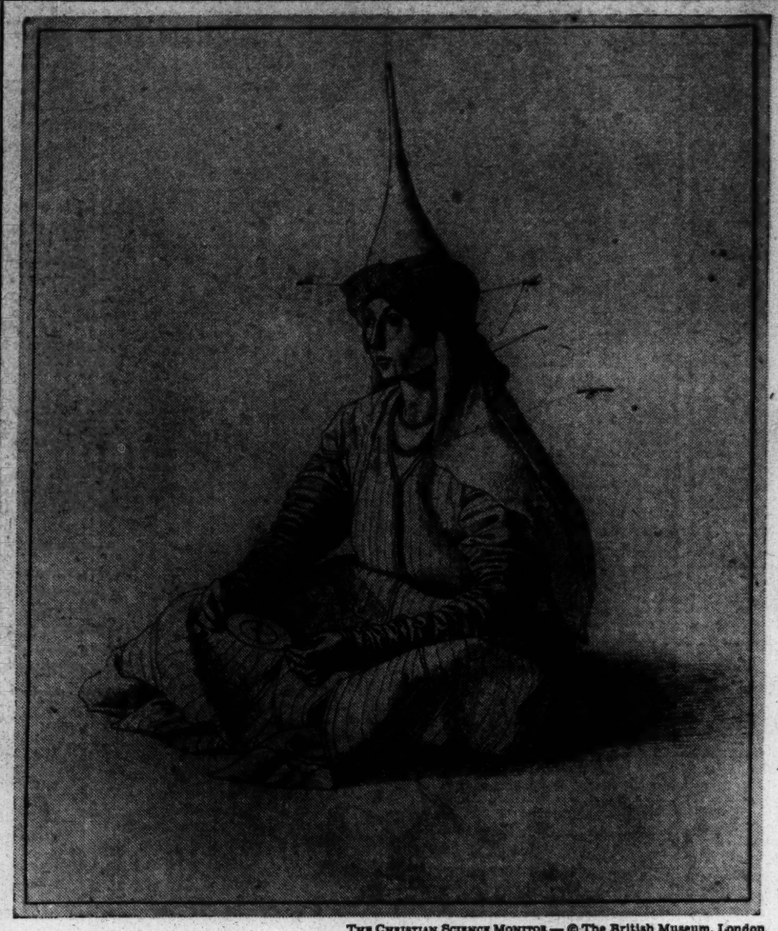
BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago	Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Miami	1230 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	406 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 572 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 160-164 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © The British Museum, London

SKETCH OF A WOMAN: *A Drawing by Gentile Bellini*

IN 1479, the Turkish Ambassador to Venice asked the Signoria, or Grand Council, for a good portrait painter to visit the Court of the Sultan at Constantinople. Gentile Bellini was sent to represent his country at the Oriental Court. It is not surprising that Gentile was chosen, for he was the official painter of Venice, the portraitist of the Doges, the restorer of the paintings in the Venetian Grand Council Hall, and the recipient of numerous honors. Together with his brother Giovanni, with whom he shared a studio, and whose fame eclipses his today, and his brother-in-law, Mantegna, Gentile stands as one of the pre-eminent figures of the Early Venetian Renaissance. A superb draughtsman, a gifted portraitist, he enjoyed an unusual popularity throughout his long life.

Gentile spent almost two years in Constantinople, during which time he made a number of paintings for the Sultan, Mohammed II, including a portrait of the ruler himself, which today hangs in the National Gallery in London. He was notably successful at the Court and was held in high favor both for his talents as a painter and for his upright character. It is recorded that, when he left Constantinople, the Sultan inquired what favor he might bestow upon him. Gentile, with almost anything to command, asked only for a letter of recommendation to the Signoria and Senate of Venice. The Sultan granted his modest request, and, in addition, gave him the honorary Turkish title of "Bey."

This pen and ink sketch of a woman was doubtless made during the artist's stay in the Palace of the Sultan. The elaborate headdress, the folds of the garment are meticulously drawn. Even the textures are skillfully differentiated. His gifts as a portrait painter are brought to bear in the carefully individualized face of his sitter. It is interesting to see that the principal colors of the costume are indicated by fine lines and minute lettering, "red," "gold," etc. Probably Gentile regarded it as a rough sketch, either as a memento of his visit to Turkey, or as a guide for some possible future use. But his fine craftsmanship and innate artistry have made of this delicate drawing a thing of interest in itself.

Sailing From Kazan

WE LEFT St. Petersburg at the end of April, travelling two days by rail to Kazan, from where we took the steamer to Christopol. How well I remember that last visit to Kazan—our dear, quaint old Tartar city; the long, endless drive across the bare steppe from the town to the landing-stage, the thrill of delight and excitement at the first glimpse and smell of our beloved Volga-Kama steamer! It seemed too wonderful to be back here again, too good to be true. How vast, how limitless the Volga seemed, the overflow that spring was enormous, and the breadth stretched for many versts across. We sailed in the early evening. There was a fresh breeze rippling the water, the sky was clear and beautiful, the air fragrant with spring, and the sunset promised to be magnificent. I stood on deck drinking in the beauty, the endless space, the glorious air, feeling that I could never have enough of it, never be satisfied. We reached the little town of Bogorodsk where the two rivers meet, and bidding farewell to the Volga, we turned into our own Kama. The same immense vastness and space, the same elusive beauty, only somewhat wilder, but great and eloquent. It was evening now, the sky was slowly fading after a sunset of indescribable beauty; and one by one the stars were appearing. As we passed a forest we could hear the nightingales singing. Here and there in the crevices and hollows were white patches—the last remains of the winter's snow. A feeling of peace reigned everywhere. . . .

We reached Christopol the next morning. How exciting it was to see "Danaourovka"—grandmamma's estate—with the "Bolshaya Gora" (the big hill) appearing first and then the domes . . . shining in the sunshine after the bend in the river. Then came the dear old primitive landing-stage, the Tartar faces, and the coloured shawls of the peasant women. . . .

I shall never forget the fragrance and beauty of the forests and our cries of delight at the sight that met our eyes—the ground was covered with lilies of the valley, myriads of them, making it look like an enchanted forest. We picked armfuls of them, filling our tarantass till they fell out from all sides, but still I went on and on—I just could not stop.—From "One Woman's Story," by MARY BRITNEVA. (London: Barker. New York: Messner.)

Pearl for a Pianist

ONLY once did I see an abalone pearl of remarkable beauty. I remember every detail of her perfectly. She was fair-sized as pearls go, about as big as a pea, geometrically round and without blemish, and her tint was one of the rarest a pearl can have, a translucent medium olivine. . . . Although I had no immediate idea of parting with her, suddenly a whole train of memories, long forgotten, unbidden came into my mind.

I saw before me the figure of a man short and squat, no longer in his prime. His face, large and expressive, was framed in graying locks coming well down over his ears and neck. His speech was full of animation, but, as though speech were not enough, every muscle of his hands and face sought also to express his thoughts.

I had met this strange personage many years before at the office of a well-known lapidary in London, to whom I had gone to consult about the recutting of a noble emerald. But this little man, client like myself, had presumed to break into our private conversation continually, had taken up my emerald and criticized and assessed it, and had altogether made himself a bit of a nuisance. I had, in fact, come near to being rude. But the lapidary, smiling, had taken it all in good part.

Finally I had left the stone to be repolished and had hurried away. Within a moment of having reached the street someone tapped me on the shoulder. There stood the little man. He smiled on me, took my arm as though we had known each other for years, and straightway plunged into a discourse on gems. I could not get a word in edgewise. . . . Presently he spoke of his own wonderful collection, of gems: of green diamonds and pink, of purple sapphires, mauve rubies, fiery amethysts, and black opals orange-flamed. All, so he said, had been presented to him by some king, prince, sultan or rajah.

"Nothing but the best, the rarest, the most perfect, do I admit into my collection . . . if by chance you come across something out of the way, something wonderful and like nothing anyone else possesses, bring it to me—price no object." . . .

Whether he guessed my thoughts or suddenly remembered a pressing engagement, he loosened his hold on my arm and said, fumbling in his pocket, "I must give you my card, so that you may know where to come when you find something good enough for me." He handed me the card, shook my hand warmly. . . . Then he was gone, and I boarded a City bus. Taking my seat, I glanced at the card in my hand.

"VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN."

Something wonderful, something rare, of which no one else possesses the like! Bring it to me! These words, spoken so many years ago in London, rang again in my ears in San Francisco.—From "The Pearl Trader," by LOUIS KOMITZER. (New York: Sheridan House.)

ДРУЖБА

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

МНОГО было написано о чудесных переживаниях человека, именуемых дружбой, переживаниях, столь глубоких по-своему внутреннему смыслу и столь дорогих человечеству. Каждый отдельный человек имеет свое собственное представление о дружбе, и его личный опыт в этом отношении неизбежно совпадает с его понятиями.

Термин "друг" происходит от глагола, означающего "любить,"—а, кто из нас не отдает себе ясного отчета, что любовь является высшим благом в нашей жизни? Иисус, друг мытарей и грешников, и фактически всего человечества, учил истинному смыслу любви и дружбы. Каждое его слово было одушевлено любовью и каждое его действие подтверждало его слова, хотя дружба его и его дружелюбие были часто ложно истолкованы, благодаря эгоизму и материализму того века, в котором он появился. Апостол Иоанн понял, однако, в чрезвычайной степени дружбу и любовь Иисуса—и его Евангелие, и послания дышали силой и нежностью любви.

В наше время Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, явилась одним из величайших друзей человечества, каких когда-либо имел мир, ибо она вернула миру христианство Учителя, которое в течении веков было скрыто формальным богословием и материализмом. Она раскрыла дух Истины и Любви, о котором говорил Иисус, когда он сказал (Иоанн 14:15, 16, 17): "Если любите Меня, соблюдайте Мои заповеди. И Я умолю Отца и даст вам другого Утешителя, да пребудет с вами во-век, Дух истины." Эта Христова Наука или Христианская Наука, является ныне самым верным другом человечества, ибо она говорит о постоянстве и совершенстве Бога и о неразлучности человека с Ним.

Когда мы признаем любовь, которая отражает Любовь, то мы этим самым утверждаем духовный факт подлинной дружбы. Когда мы начинаем видеть неизменное присутствие всех качеств Любви, и перестаем их рассматривать, как нечто личное, то мы приходим к заключению, что нет ничего, что могло-бы помешать проявлению этих качеств. Это только материализм и чувство собственности, которые хотят лишить нас истинной дружбы, дающей удовлетворение. Когда в нашей жизни появляется какая-нибудь дружба, в которой мы видим элемент обновления и свежести, то мы должны помнить следующее: явилась эта дружба следствием того факта, что мы начали лучше оценивать то, что всегда для нас существовало, а именно Божью любовь и доброту. Таким образом мы видим, что дружба эта пришла от Разума и, думая о ней в этом смысле, мы знаем, что она защищена и надежна.

Прекрасные идеи, такие, как постоянство, бескорыстие и чистота всегда являются нам для того, чтобы нас ободрить и благословить, и удовлетворить наши личные нужды. Совершенно безразлично через кого идеи эти проявляются. Таким образом, Бог является нашим истинным Другом, и те, кто выражают духовные свойства добра, выражают подлинную дружбу.

Христианская Наука подчиняет знания дружбы высоко над понятиями мира. Она расширяет, углубляет и обогащает жизнь человеческую через наше понимание Духа и его вечных качеств. Она делает жизнь человеческую богаче, полнее и плодотворнее, ибо она растворяет цепи личных чувств и, так называемой, личной доброты. Когда мы видим подлинную дружбу, видим благо, как проявление Бога, то мы начинаем понимать слова Иисуса (Матвей 19:17): "Что ты называешь Меня благим? Никто не благ, как только Бог."

Постепенно приобретая подлинную или божественную идею о дружбе, мы не боимся утратить друзей через какие нибудь личные недоразумения. Мрз. Эдди, которая была другом тысячей людей, писала (Retrospection and Introspection стр. 73): "Я пыталась поднять мысль над физической личностью, или отдельным бытием в материи, до духовной индивидуальности человека в Боге,—в истинном Разуме, где осязаемое зло растворяется в сверхчувственном благе."

Пусть человек, жизнь которого представляется лишенной дружбы, а также—узкой, стесненной, непонятой, одинокой,—пусть этот человек осознает свою целостность и поймет тот факт, что он является чадом Отца-Матери Бога, отражающим в себе все качества божественного Разума. Тогда для всего того, что он сможет дать другим, он найдет и место, и возможности, и отзывчивое отношение. Занятый тем, чтобы проявлять в своей жизни Бога, он не будет иметь времени, чтобы жаловаться на отсутствие друзей. Его будут любить, его будут приветствовать повсюду, его будут понимать и ценить, не только тогда, когда он будет, действительно, видеть в себе и во всех других людях детей божественной Любви.

Истинная дружба означает любовь ко всем. Она означает устранение всех преград страха, недоверия, эгоизма; вместо этих заблуждений, говорящих о разлучении и раз'единении, она приносит сознание искренности, нежности, бескорыстия, бесстрашия и подлинной духовной любви, которая и есть дружба. Признавая божественный источник подлинной дружбы, мы будем жить с нашими собратьями счастливо и дружественно. Мысли, не знающие трений, найдут выражение в прекрасных, любезных поступках, приносящих удовлетворение, как нам самим, так и другим, ибо, как свет солнца падает на всех, так и подлинная дружба изливает свои благословения на всех.

Тот, кто понимает божественную Любовь, никогда не перестанет любить и не перестанет быть любимым, и тот человек бывает, действительно, благословен, кто нашел дружбу в Боге, а Бог есть Любовь.

Мрз. Эдди написала в своем "Гимне Причастия" (Poems стр. 75):

"Сильный освободитель, друг лишенных дружбы,
Жизнь божественная всего бытия:
Ты—Христос, а не исповедание;
Ты—Истина в мыслях и действиях;
Ты—вода, хлеб и вино."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения в Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Friendship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH has been written about the wonderful human experience named friendship, so vast in its meaning, and so dear to all mankind. Every individual has his own concept of friendship, and his human experiences along this line necessarily correspond to his understanding of it.

The word "friend" is derived from a verb meaning "to love," and who among us does not realize that the supreme good in life is love? Jesus, the friend of publicans and sinners, and indeed of all mankind, taught the true meaning of love and friendship. His every word was inspired by love, and his every act exemplified his words, although his friendship and friendliness were often misinterpreted through the selfishness and materialism of the age in which he appeared. The Apostle John, however, understood in a remarkable degree the friendship and love of Jesus, and his Gospel and epistles are alive with the power and tenderness of love.

In our own age Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was one of the greatest friends of mankind the world has ever had, for she gave again to the world the Master's Christianity, which for centuries had been hidden by scholastic theology and materialism. She unveiled the spirit of Truth and Love, to which Jesus referred when he said (John 14:15, 16, 17): "If ye love me, keep my commandments. And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of truth." This Christ Science, or Christian Science, is mankind's truest friend today, for it tells of the permanence and perfection of God, and of man's inseparability from Him.

To recognize the love which reflects Love is to claim the spiritual fact of true friendship. As we become aware of the ever-presence of Love's qualities and cease to personalize them, we find there is no hindrance to their expression. It is materiality and the belief of possession which would deprive us of true and satisfying friendship. When an expression of friendship which seems new and fresh to us, appears in our experience, let us remember that it comes as the result of our growing appreciation of what has always existed for us, namely, God's love and goodness. In this way we see it as coming from Mind, and, keeping this thought of it, we know the friendship is protected and safe.

Lovely ideas, such as constancy, selflessness, and purity, are ever appearing to cheer, bless, and meet our individual needs, no matter through whom they may be expressed. God is thus our real Friend, and those who express the spiritual qualities of good are expressing true friendship.

Christian Science lifts the standard of friendship far above the world's concept. It broadens, deepens, and enriches human life through the understanding of Spirit and its eternal qualities. It makes human life richer, fuller, and more fruitful, for it unclasps the chains of personal sense and of so-called personal goodness. As we see all true friendship, all good, as the expression of God, we understand Jesus' words (Matthew 19:17): "Why callest thou me good? There is none good but one, that is, God."

Gaining the true or divine idea of friendship, we do not fear the loss of friends through personal misunderstanding. Mrs. Eddy, who was the friend of thousands, wrote (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 73), "I endeavored to lift thought above physical personality, or selfhood in matter, to man's spiritual individuality in God,—in the true Mind, where sensible evil is lost in supersensible good."

Let the individual whose life seems friendless, narrow, cramped, misunderstood, lonely, realize his own completeness as a child of his Father-Mother God, reflecting all the qualities of divine Mind. By so doing he will find place, opportunity, and receptivity for all that he has to give. Being busy reflecting God, he will have no time to complain of friendlessness. He will be loved, welcomed, understood, and valued too, if he will but know himself and all men as, in reality, the children of divine Love.

True friendship means love for all. It means the elimination of all barriers of fear, distrust, self-seeking; and in place of these errors of separation and division, it brings the realization of geniality, tenderness, unselfishness, fearlessness, and true spiritual love which is friendship. Recognizing the divine source of true friendship we shall live with our fellows in a happy, friendly manner. Frictionless thoughts will find expression in lovely, gracious deeds, satisfying both to ourselves and to others, for as the light of the sun falls upon all, so true friendship flows out to bless all.

One who understands divine Love can never cease loving, never cease to be loved; and that individual is truly blessed who has found friendship in God, who is Love.

Mrs. Eddy has written in her "Communion Hymn" (Poems, p. 75):

"Strongest deliverer, friend of the friendless,
Life of all being divine:
Thou the Christ, and not the creed;
Thou the Truth in thought and deed;
Thou the water, the bread, and the wine."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Till Winter Is Gone

(Lake Superior)

THOUGH the winter is beautiful,
And its perfect flakes
Of snow lie still untouched by thaw,
And the cold wind rakes
The forests clear of all their dust,—
I wait for spring.
November was hid in snow.
December did not bring
The bare ground up in winter sun
That it might feel
The deer's delicate hoof
And my own heel.
Now it is March, and the cold snow
Lies very deep;
And I who looked for winter
And winter's white sleep,
Now wait for spring—for spring's first grass,
Spring's birds and spring's flowers
Rising in sun and rain.
I count the hours
Till winter is gone, beautifully gone
To my memory,
And wait for spring till the spring comes
Into and over me.

WADE VAN DORE

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth	$2.00
Library Edition, cloth	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover	7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1938 ☆☆ R

Trade Treaties Hold Spotlight Of N. E. Politics

Democrats Join G. O. P. in Opposing Tariff Concessions

Inquiry Sought

Lodge and Walsh Urge Senate Inquiry Into Problem

New Englanders in Washington

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP)—None of New England's Representatives or Senators who will be candidates for re-election this year have outlined the principal issues of New England-wide interest they believe may play an important role in the coming campaign:

1. Reciprocal trade agreements.
2. Business recession.
3. Flood control.
4. Wage-hour legislation.
5. Relief.

Massachusetts Democrats have joined New England Republicans in opposing possible tariff concessions on textiles and shoes in the proposed trade agreements with Great Britain and Czechoslovakia.

Senators David I. Walsh (D) and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts have demanded a sweeping investigation of the effects of agreements negotiated to date.

Investigation

The Senate is considering a resolution they introduced to appoint a seven-man special committee to determine the volume and value of foreign imports shipped here since 1932 and to recommend "tariff adjustments to increase employment."

Nearly every New Englander reports he has received 200 to 300 letters a week from home states protesting against proposed agreements.

Practically every one of the New Englanders has forwarded protests to Secretary of State Cordell Hull and President Roosevelt against inclusion of shoes and textiles as articles for tariff concessions.

Representative George S. Bates (R) of Massachusetts believes "Czechoslovakia wouldn't be interested in an agreement with the United States unless this country granted tariff concessions on shoes and cotton textiles.

"And England," he asserts, "is interested principally in obtaining concessions on woolen and worsted goods.

Other Hazards Cited

"These articles are the principal source of employment for our people. If concessions are made to Great Britain and Czechoslovakia, they also will apply to Japan under the most-favored-nation agreement, which doubles the hazards to our industries and workers.

"Employment in Massachusetts factories has declined by about 250,000 persons in recent years and one-third of our factory workers are out of jobs," Mr. Bates declared.

* * *

Fuel Oil Tax

Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire and Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts both have expressed their opposition to a proposed one-cent per gallon tax on fuel oil.

Mr. Bridges estimated the tax would cost "the average New England family about $25 a year. It simply adds a straight tax to a vital necessity of life on people in a northern section with a cold climate," he said.

Flood Control

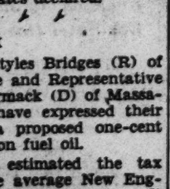
The possibility of compromise between the New England Governors and the Administration on the States' rights issue involved in the flood control program for New England appeared farther removed than ever this week unless the Governors agree to give the Government title to land for reservoir and dam sites and let it pay full costs.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky reiterated his belief in the Senate that the Government should pay all costs on such projects terming them "national problems."

However, the proposal to have the Government pay all costs has met opposition from several New England Senators.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and fair, considerably colder with a cold wave tonight, with lowest temperature near or slightly below zero; Friday fair and continued cold; warmer by Saturday; fresh to strong northerly winds, diminishing Friday.

Maine: Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight; slowly rising temperature Friday; warmer Saturday.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair and colder with a cold wave in the extreme south portion tonight; Friday fair with slowly rising temperature; warmer Saturday.

Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut: Generally fair with a cold wave tonight; Friday fair, continued cold; warmer by Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northerly winds over the south and central portions, diminishing late tonight and fresh to strong northerly winds over the extreme north portion, and generally fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	24	24	New Orleans	64	64
Bermuda	60	56	New York	28	28
Chicago	36	36	Norfolk	50	50
Denver	40	46	Philadelphia	46	46
Helena	36	36	St. Louis	34	34
Kansas City	62	60	San Francisco	62	62
Miami	66	66	Washington	52	50
Minneapolis	4	6			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. March 3.
B—Minimum March 2.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12 noon; height, 9.7 feet.
Friday 1:16 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:06 p. m.

April 1 Registration Of Autos Is Indorsed

In Boston Today

Bill Favored By Committee

A plan to change the date for registering automobiles from Jan. 1 to April 1 each year was given approval of the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles today.

Action of the Committee came as a surprise in the State House, for this proposal has been made for several years and regularly voted down. It recently has been adopted in Connecticut, however.

The plan has been urged repeatedly by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, who believes more owners would take out year-round licenses, instead of summer licenses, thus promoting further use of the automobiles and greater returns to the State from gasoline taxes.

Others have advocated the change on the ground that Jan. 1 came during the Christmas holidays and was an inconvenient time for motorists to make payments. Charles R. Gilley, chief clerk in the State Registry of Motor Vehicles, has been a consistent opponent of the plan, however.

Hollywood Turns To N. E. for Yachts

Hollywood producers turned to New England to supply fishing schooners for such pictures as "Captains Courageous," and now Hollywood stars are turning to it for their yachts. The latest purchase made here was by Errol Flynn of Beverly Hills, Calif., who bought the auxiliary ketch Avenir from George E. McQuesten.

Having changed the name to the Sirocco the yacht was documented today at the Customs House and will shortly leave the Lawley Shipyard at Neponset, where it was built in 1929, for Miami for a cruise in the Caribbean, followed by the trip through the Panama Canal to Los Angeles.

Capt. Olaf K. Meyer and a crew of four men will sail the vessel, which has accommodations for eight passengers as well.

The yacht is 63.4 feet long, with 14.9 foot beam and 9.6 feet depth. It has a 40-horsepower auxiliary engine.

Court Fines Milk Operator $2,000

Ralph G. Donald, operator of the Fryeburg Creamery, at Fryeburg, Maine, was held in contempt of court by Federal Judge George C. Sweeney today and fined $2,000.

This sentence was imposed for failure to contribute to the New England milk "pool" and pay the Marketing Administrator for the administration of the Federal milk marketing order. The defendant had also failed to file a report or produce his pay roll as required by Samuel W. Tator, Federal Administrator.

The Fryeburg Creamery owed the court about $6,900 and the administrator $317.

Robert and Fred Woodland, operators of Meadowbrook Farm, Waltham, who were fined $600 by Judge Sweeney last week on similar charges, paid their fine today, but still owe the court more than $5,000.

Water Flow Cut On Unpaid Bills

With 10,000 property owners owing the City of Boston more than $2,000,000 in water bills unpaid during the past four years—not to mention other bills outstanding for as much as 10 years—the Water Service Department set out today to collect these debts through the expedient of reducing the flow in homes where bills have been long due. Nothing further back than four years is being considered at present.

Notices are being sent out warning that such action will be taken if the amounts due are not paid by specified dates. The first of these dates was today, and flow was re-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Dr. Williams Put Back on Payroll

Dr. David L. Williams, State Commissioner of Mental Diseases, whose name was dropped from the State payroll two weeks ago, went back on the payroll again today.

Announcement that the Commissioner, who has not carried out official duties since last May, was again on the $10,000-a-year basis, was made by Patrick J. Moynihan, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

Mr. Moynihan's action followed close upon a visit to the State House of James W. Burke, counsel for Dr. Williams and his wife, Dr. Sara Williams, to leave an undisclosed "oral message" with Gov. Charles F. Hurley's secretary in answer to the Governor's formal request demanding identification of the "high State official" who Dr. and Mrs. Williams allege assaulted the commissioner last May.

Mr. Burke spent more than an hour with the Governor and the Executive Council in executive session yesterday. His report may occasion the calling of a special ses-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Hotel Is Sued For Using Record

Judge Hugh D. McLellan in Federal Court today, heard arguments on a motion to dismiss a suit brought by Ray Noble, popular dance orchestra leader, against 160 Commonwealth Avenue, Inc., known as the Hotel Vendome. The suit sought to prevent the Vendome from playing Noble recordings in its Nippon Room.

Judge McLellan indicated he would hand down an opinion within a week or so.

Attorney John M. Dry, representing Ray Noble, declared that the orchestra leader had contracted with the Radio Corporation of America to make certain records, specifying they were not to be used for commercial purposes, since an orchestra leader must limit the number of his appearances to prevent the public from becoming "satiated with his music."

Attorney Richard Wait, argued on behalf of the Vendome, that since the records are offered for public sale it was permissable to use them.

The suit is one of a number filed in different cities throughout the country against establishments using records for entertainment purposes.

Race Wagering Due for Ballot In Rhode Island

Democratic Leaders Back Referendum on Horse-Racing Setup

Bill Is 'Frozen'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 3—Rhode Island Democratic leaders decided today to support a referendum on the question of repealing the State's four-year-old horse-racing law.

They agreed to put the issue up to the people in November, despite action of 15 Democratic and 11 Republican Senators on Tuesday in defeating a move to force a referendum bill from the Special Legislation Committee.

"Freezing" of the bill in the Committee is due to pressure exerted by Former Judge James E. Dooley, Republican leader and now Acting President of the Narragansett Racing Association, Democrats declared.

Another Chance to Vote

Just how and when the bill will be brought out of the Committee's "brine barrel" was not clear, but five of its nine members stated citizens should have a chance to vote again on horse-race betting.

It was intimated the Committee might yield ultimately to pressure of civic and business groups for a referendum and bring the bill to the floor of the Senate.

Democratic leaders, who have control of the House, but not the Senate, agreed to support the measure in both chambers of the Assembly. They indicated the House would await Senate action in the matter, in order to see what Republicans will do.

Speaking in the Senate, Senator Dennis J. Roberts (D) stated the Party will support a referendum.

"As far as the Democratic Party is concerned," he said, "it had no intention of defeating a bill to give the people a chance to vote on legalized betting."

Referendum Not an Issue

Mr. Roberts pointed out that in Tuesday's vote, although all Democratic Senators opposed forcing the bill from Committee, "the referendum itself was not voted upon."

He took the floor after several legislators, fearful of public criticism of their action, sought to explain their stands. "The Senators are becoming unduly alarmed," said Mr. Roberts. "Everybody knows how the Senators voted and the purposes they voted for."

Statements made by the five Committee members were not definite enough to indicate that they, although comprising a majority of the group, would vote the Horton referendum bill out of Committee for action on the floor of the Senate.

While they favored the idea of a referendum, they were not unanimously determined to report it out of its "frozen" position. The remaining members of the Committee included one opposed to reporting it out and three non-committal.

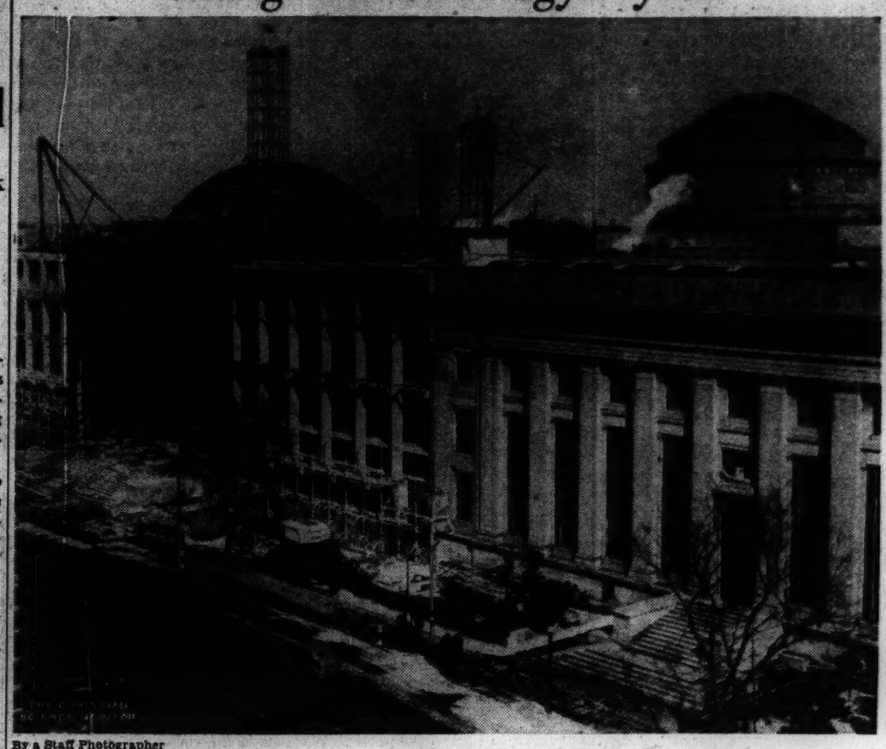
Princesses Hold Pardon for Noli

When the three Princesses Zogu, sisters of King Zog of Albania, visit Boston, they will offer a pardon to the expatriate Bishop Pan Noli, the entourage of the royal sisters told the Associated Press in New York last night.

Bishop Noli headed the government which was overthrown by the present regime under King Zog. Last Monday he telegraphed greetings from Boston to the sisters on their arrival in the country.

Faik Konitza, Albanian Minister to Washington, who backed a revolution that put Bishop Noli in power, is reported to be attempting to conciliate Albanians who remained loyal to Noli and those who are adherents of the party of King Zog.

Change in Technology Skyline



By a Staff Photographer

School of Architecture — Pratt School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering

Resources Group Sticks to Stand On Flood Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—The National Resources Committee has placed an obstacle in the path of efforts of the New England Governors to prove that the power issue is not involved in the New England flood control situation. Officials of the Committee recently told representatives of the Governors that the proposed New England flood control dams should be constructed as multiple-purpose projects, and that any contention today that power can't be produced at the dams may be rendered untenable in the future.

The National Resources Committee is interested in securing flood control for New England, officials of the Committee stated, but they are convinced that multiple-purpose projects, or dams available for more than one object, should be provided for in all kinds of conservation work, and that any attempt to do otherwise will in the long run prove disastrous.

When New England States officials have stated they assume that if a survey by experts concluded it would not be economically feasible to combine flood control and power development at any proposed New England dam, that the Government would abide by the verdict, officials of the National Resources Committee have indicated they would not abide by such a verdict.

They replied that changing conditions over a long period of years may make such a material difference, in the New England or any other regional situation, that any opinion expressed today may be invalidated later.

The States themselves first brought the power issue into the New England flood control picture when they drew the interstate flood control pacts to contain various power provisos, including one that would give the states a veto authority over the development of any power at the dam sites. The Administration emphasized the power issue by stressing these provisions and contending they run counter to the 1920 Federal Water Power Act. The State officials replied they were in conformity with federal law.

When the New England Governors arrived here this year to confer with President Roosevelt, they had apparently agreed among themselves, as a method for oiling the wheels of conciliation, to emphasize their argument that power is not an

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

300 Newspapermen Seek Harvard Study

By the Associated Press

Cambridge, Mass., March 3

More than 300 applications from newspapermen have been received by Harvard University for several scholarships under the will of Mrs. Lucius W. Nieman, widow of the founder of the Milwaukee Journal, it was reported today.

Although the deadline for filing was March 1, the lists will not close for several days in order that applications mailed on that date can be included. The number to be selected will not be more than a dozen, possibly half that number.

College Jester Fails to Ruffle Mussolini Calm

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 3 (AP)—Peter Steele, captain and coach of the Brown University fencing team, claimed today to have discovered the essential difference between Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini—the Italian Dictator, he said, has a sense of humor.

The Brown senior related that he sent Christmas cards to the two leaders last December.

To the German Führer he wrote: "Merry Christmas! glad I'm not in Germany!"

To Mussolini: "Merry Christmas! I am the father of 13! America keeps up with Italy!"

Yesterday, Mr. Steele said, came this reply from the Royal Italian Vice-Consulate in Providence, on official stationery crested in gold:

"Dear Sir:

"I have been instructed by the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs to convey to you the thanks and appreciation of H. E. Cav. Benito Mussolini, Head of the Government, for the kind words you sent at Christmas

"Yours truly, V. Verderosa."

Architect School Rises as Part Of M.I.T. Expansion

Massachusetts Institute of Technology's new $1,400,000 School of Architecture, now being constructed on Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass., is half completed and will be finished in time for opening of school next September, construction officials announced today.

The new home of the School of Architecture joins the north end of the Pratt School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, and extends northward for 320 feet toward the Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory.

Fulfilling in part the Institute's original plans for gradual expansion, the building will carry on the pilaster treatment of the other buildings, with a low dome surmounting a colonade.

Columns at Entrance

The new entrance will have four large columns five feet in diameter, rising three stories in height. Behind these will be four more columns at the threshold of a spacious vestibule.

Space in the building as been allocated as follows:

Basement for heat and refrigeration laboratories, class-rooms, and mechanical equipment.

First floor for offices, exhibition hall, and class and drafting rooms.

Second floor for a library, housing what has been termed one of the most valuable collections of books on architecture in the country; also for various offices and classrooms.

Museum Hall

Third floor for architectural design rooms, and a museum hall.

Fourth floor for a large commons room, drafting rooms, modeling studio, and storage rooms.

The building was designed by Welles Bosworth, member of the Class of 1889, who was the architect for the entire Technology group when it was built in 1916. It is the largest addition to the buildings since the Eastman Research laboratories Building was erected in May, 1933.

State Is Urged To Shift Start Of Fiscal Year

Report Declares Change to July 1 Would Ease Load on Budget

Plugs Other Holes

Extends Administration-Finance Board Scope and Defines Head's Duties

Shifting the start of the State fiscal year from Dec. 1 to July 1 to avoid the uneconomical system in which six months of the fiscal year now elapse before the State budget is adopted by the Legislature was proposed as part of a $1,522,000 economy program outlined in a report of the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures to the General Court today.

The report, the twelfth in a series of 16, pointed out that "the departments and agencies of the State are actually running along for half of the fiscal period without any definite financial plan, although tney are spending at the rate of one-twelfth per month of the previous year's appropriations. This arrangement does not permit any real budgetary control to be exercised, particularly through the use of allotments."

Other major recommendations in the economy program included:

Economy Recommendations

1. Specification by law of the duties and powers of the chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance and expansion of his powers to cover every aspect of this commission's work.

2. Supervision by the Administration and Finance Commission of all contracts for construction, betterments and maintenance and authority over all financial arrangements between the Commonwealth and Federal agencies.

3. Payment of state employees semi-monthly, instead of monthly.

4. Greater latitude for the State Treasurer in selecting securities to be purchased by the State.

5. A requirement that Military Department purchases be made through the State Purchasing Bureau except in time of war.

The Commission's estimated expenses included:

Estimates of Expenses

1. $200,000 through administration and finance control of agreements between the State and Federal Governments. The Commission would act as bargaining agent. The 1936 Federal grant totaled $12,500,000.

2. $480,000 through elimination of general accounting work in the various State agencies and centralization of such work in the Comptroller's Office.

3. $485,000 through giving the Budget Commissioner four additional employees to check more thoroughly State expenditures and to uncover possible economies.

4. $150,000 through elimination of supplementary budgets through changing of the fiscal year from Dec. 1 to July 1.

5. $100,000 through increased income resulting from granting more security investment latitude to the State Treasurer.

6. $30,000 through central purchasing of Military Department supplies.

7. $54,000 through appointment of a supervisor to handle the $575,000 State printing business.

8 $23,000 through employment of four additional workers in the State Auditor's Office to increase the scope of post audits of State Department accounts.

Some Claimed Advantages

Regarding the proposed July 1 fiscal year, the Study Commission stated "such a period would begin far enough away from the opening of the legislative session to allow ample time to pass the budget, make allotments, and open the necessary control accounts. It would also coincide with that of the Federal Government from which the State is receiving increasing funds for various purposes, thus simplifying the problem of reporting on these funds."

The Commission anticipated the budget would be passed on or before June 1, a month before the opening of the new year.

"The change to a July 1 fiscal year start," the Commission explained, "would place the entire financial program of the State before the Legislature at one time. As it is now the general bill goes through about April 1 to be followed two months later by a supplementary budget, the State tax bill, and any other bills which raise revenue or transfer or divert funds to other uses.

"By placing the entire program before the Legislature at one time it would focus public attention on it as a whole and would make the public better informed. As it is now, between the general bill and the supplementary, about 300 bills are acted upon which entail expenditures. The public is not able to follow their progress and have no way of knowing what has happened until the Legislature has prorogued."

Defining Chairman's Duties

Failure of the statute setting up the State Commission on Administration and Finance to prescribe definitely the duties of the chairman "is one of the important defects in the present organization," the Taxation and Public Expenditures Commission contended.

While urging a law to outline the

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

Gov. Cross Warns Opponents Of His Reorganization Plans

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 3—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross has warned in advance that he will have short patience with those who might try to block the functioning of his reorganized State Government, particularly the merit system.

In an unusual speech to members of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce, Governor Cross declared he is aware of undercover criticism of what is being accomplished under reorganization, and appealed to both Republicans and Democrats to stand with him against attacks.

The critics, he said, are working out of sight "like termites" and "like rats," and now "the rats are beginning to show their heads."

To the general public the Governor's evident alarm for the safety of the reorganization functions came as a surprise. On the surface things have been going smoothly. Through budget control the Governor had recently announced that the State operated within its income for the first six months of the fiscal year. As examinations under the merit system are conducted, more and more appointments to State jobs are being made from merit lists.

Privately, however, more than one state commissioner has been grumbling about both budgeting and personnel. Governor Cross may well have intended his remarks to be read and pondered by the executives of the State Government.

The fact is that the merit system, intended to eliminate politics as a basis for selecting the 9,000 employees of the State, is just beginning to take hold. When the system went into effect eight months ago it was impossible to conduct examinations fast enough to make all appointments from merit lists. Several hundred State employees, particularly in new and rapidly growing departments, were appointed provisionally, with the understanding that they would be subject to competitive examinations later. As these are completed the time comes in one department after another, when some of the provisional appointees, who failed in the examinations, must leave their jobs. It is a process accompanied by

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Bulletin From Germany Shows Big Jump in Food Consumption

While students returning from study in Germany report difficulty in securing an extra helping of cream for breakfast, figures are coming to Boston which purport to show that there is no question of an abundant supply of food in that country.

A newly-arrived copy of the Bulletin of the Hamburg World's Economics Archives, was being widely discussed in Boston business circles today, stressing in the leading article, the increase in food consumption in Germany in 1937. The Bulletin claimed that Germans now consume more meat than Americans, French, Swiss or Austrians and that butter consumption is greater than in the United States or France.

The Hamburg figures are computed on a different basis than many other statistical studies of the economic situation in Germany. The general conclusion, however, appears at variance with other authoritative studies. Statistics published by the United States Department of Labor show, for example, a gain in food costs from an index of 118.8 to 122.3 between March of 1935 and 1937. General living costs in the same period advanced from an index of 122.2 to 125. Rents remained about static, but clothing costs gained from 117.2 to 125.5.

Meat and Sugar

Pointing out that "consumption of meat and sugar is always a good criterion for the purchasing power of the masses," the Bulletin asserts that in Germany it has been "moving steadily upwards in the last few years."

The German people consumed in 1932 only 2,700,000 tons of meat, as compared with as much as 3,100,000 in 1937, states the Bulletin. Meat consumption per capita was 46.3 kilograms in 1937, which is greater than in all previous years, even greater than before the World War.

While these figures are not in contrast with recent studies by the British Department of Overseas Trade, they are illuminated by the general conclusion drawn in the British report. It found that a reliable German household budget in March, 1936, was 20 per cent higher than when the National Socialists first came into office in 1933. The indications are that the sub-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 401 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Thrill of a Lifetime," with Dorothy Lamour. 3:50, 7, 10:05. Also "She's Got Everything," featuring Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 2:05 5:10, 8:15.

Scollay and Modern—

"The Buccaneer," Scollay: 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:10. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15. Also "She Loved a Fireman." Scollay: 10:15 a. m. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Bette Davis in "That Certain Woman," with Henry Fonda. Also Ricardo Cortes, in "Talk of the Devil." Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Jane Withers in "Heir Terror." Also "Criminal Lawyer," with Lee Tracy and Margot Grahame.

South Station Theater—
"Decathlon Champion," "Silly Symphony," "The Blind Man and His Dog," "Ice Ballet," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: Robert Taylor in "Buried Loot," "Peru Color Travel," "How to Ski," Andy Clyde comedy, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Metropolitan—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," featuring Alice Faye, Tony Martin and Fred Allen. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Blondes at Work," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 11:45 a. m., 3:45, 6:35, 9:40.

University—
Dick Powell in "Hollywood Hotel." 3:40, 7, 9:30. Also "She's Got Everything," featuring Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Nothing Sacred," with Carole Lombard, Fredric March and Walter Connolly. 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:30. Also "I Met My Love Again," featuring Joan Bennett. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. Tomorrow: "Every Day's a Holiday," with Mae West. Also "Change of Heart," featuring Gloria Stuart.

Boston—
Phyllis Brooks and Ricardo Cortez co-starred in "City Girl." 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:30, 8, 10:30. Also "Maid's Night Out," featuring Joan Fontaine and Allan Lane. 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:35, 9:05.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Big Broadcast of 1938," featuring W. C. Fields, Martha Raye and Dorothy Lamour. Fenway: 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:20, 9:24. Also "Scandal Street," with Lew Ayres and Virginia Weidler. Fenway: 2:37, 5:36, 8:39. Paramount: 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," multiplane coloring. 10:15 a. m., 1:14, 4:12, 7:12, 10:11. Stage, "Rhapsody in Rhythm," revue, Wynn Murray, George Campe, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Dering.

Colonial—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 2:30 and 8:30.

Exeter—
"The Black Doll," with Nan Grey and Donald Woods. 2, 4:50, 7:55. Also Fred Astaire and Burns & Allen in "A Damsel in Distress." 3:05, 6, 9.

Coolidge Corner—
"Nothing Sacred," with Carole Lombard and Fredric March. 3:50, 6:50, 10. Also "Thank You, Mr. Moto." 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. Tomorrow: "The Hurricane," with Jon Hall, Dorothy Lamour, Mary Aster, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell and Raymond Massey. Also "Borrowing Trouble."

Hub—
"Kathleen," an Irish singing and dancing film, 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Dynamite Delaney," 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:30, 9:55.

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur, 1:35, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Also "The River," 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

State and Orpheum—
"Goldwyn Follies," featuring Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Brothers, Phil Baker and others. A Technicolor musical film. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters; 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 9:55.

Strand (Huntington Avenue)—
"Public Wedding," with Jane Wyman and William Hopper. Also "Outlaws of the Orient," with Jack Holt and Mae Clark.

Majestic—
Jewish film with English titles, "Where Is My Child," featuring Celia Adler. 7:15, 9:30.

Tremont—
Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall in "Breakfast for Two." Also "Wife, Doctor and Nurse," with Loretta Young and Warner Baxter. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Music

Sanders Theater—
Annual joint concert of the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, assisted by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and a group of soloists from Paris. Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

Boston City Club—
Clifford Berryman, famous Washington cartoonist, will speak on "Forty-seven Years of Cartooning the Great," 14 Somerset Street, 7:45.

The Footlight Club—
"Viceroy Sarah," by Norman Ginsbury, presented by The Footlight Club, Elliot Street. 8:15.

Boston Conservatory of Music—
Mrs. Clara Nilsson, artist and art commentator, will present an art appreciation lecture. 26 The Fenway. 7:30.

Y. W. C. A. Auditorium—
"A Woman Has Her Way," comedy by John Bayer, Jr., presented by The Towne Players. 140 Clarendon Street. 8:05.

New Lecture Hall—
Dr. Robert von Heinegeldern will lecture on "Pre-Buddhist Art in China." Kirkland Street, Cambridge. 4.

Boston Public Library—
"Through the Back Door of the Circus," is the subject that George Brinton Beal will speak on. Illustrated with motion pictures. 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 2:30.

The Children's Museum—
Junior Nature Sketch Club. For children in the third or fourth grades who like to paint, draw, model, etc. 4.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Elliott will present a guidance lecture on American Rooms. 11 a. m.

Germany's Food Consumption Is Found Increasing

(Continued from Page 9)

sequent figures have gone up, rather than down.

The Hamburg Bulletin adds:

"The same applies to sugar consumption which in 1932 was 1,310,000 tons; in 1936, 1,510,000 tons, and in 1937, 1,660,000 tons. Thus the German per head consumption, 24.0 kilograms, is higher than the French. In meat, the German advantage is still more striking; not only the Swiss and the Austrian, but also the Frenchman and the American consume less meat than the German.

"Another sign of a higher standard of living is the consumption of wheat flour (rolls, cake, etc.). The "simpler" rye flour enjoys a more constant demand, which slackens only a little in hard times, but also only increases slightly in good times. German consumption during the last few years has been almost the same as in 1932, 3,800,000 tons against 3,500,000. In wheat flour, on the other hand, the German consumption in 1937 was about 1,100,000 tons higher than in 1932, viz: 4,000,000 tons against 2,900,000.

"German butter consumption rose from 490,000 tons in 1932 to 600,000 tons in 1937. Here, too, the German per capita consumption exceeds that of both France and the United States of America.

Dictation
Typing
Mimeographing
Telephone Service

Secretary Service
403 Mercantile Trust Bldg.
Baltimore, Md. Plaza 6625

Papering and Painting
Interior and exterior painting, good work, reasonable prices.
Free Estimates
John M. Mask & Bro.
1908 West Lafayette Avenue
BALTIMORE, MD.

Get It at May's, It Pays
Vast buying resources plus the rule to give you the utmost in value make this slogan important to your purse!
THE MAY COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland

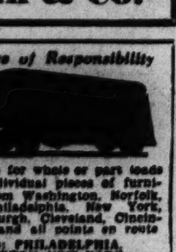
Now in Progress!
O'Neill's Famous Semi-Annual Sale
Exclusive Millay Stockings at real savings.
O'Neill's
Charles St. at Lexington
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Pay Cash and NEVER Get a Bill at
Largest Cash Store in the South
GUTMAN'S

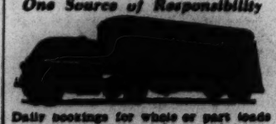
PLACE YOUR TRUST IN Cloverland Farms
A Dependable Dairy Baltimore Owned
Call LAFAYETTE 4920

BALTIMORE, MD.
Shop Us First and Save
Brager Eisenberg
Baltimore's Great Thrift Store
Eutaw, Saratoga and Clay Sts.
Calvert 2222
We Give and Redeem S&H Green Stamps

We Invite You to Open a CHARGE ACCOUNT
Choose from 3 convenient plans:
(1) 30-Day Account; (2) 90-Day Budget Account; (3) Famous Monthly Payment Plan.
Dept. of Accounts—6th Floor
The Hub
"—of Charles Street"
BALTIMORE, MD.

Delight Your Airplane and Sea-Going Friends with a
Bon Voyage Gift Basket
of selected fruits and delicacies by Bon Voyage Canned Goods. Sold exclusively by

Independent Beef Co.
Provisions Poultry
531-533 Rose Hill Ter. Univ. 2251-2252
897 N. Howard St. Ver. 7430-7431
BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, MD.
Special discounts on . . .
MADE-TO-MEASURE
AWNINGS
Order your awnings now (before March 10th) and you will make a substantial saving. You get the same expert workmanship and a choice of all our fine quality painted or woven materials in a complete selection of stripes, khaki or solid shades.
Fifth Floor
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.

One Source of Responsibility

Daily bookings for whole or part loads as well as individual pieces of furniture to or from Washington, Norfolk, Richmond, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and all points en route
Branches: PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, NEW YORK
DAVIDSON
426 Key Highway, Baltimore South 0066
Proven Dependability Since 1896

New Director Plans Changes At R. I. Design School Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 3—Writing today's chapter in the great novel of civilization, showing at the same time the obvious continuity of the plot, is the task confronting the modern art museum, according to Dr. Alexander Dorner, new Director of the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design.

He sang as he entered his office, where he was recently interviewed, for he was very happy to be in America. The enthusiasm, the freshness, the readiness to learn and, he said, the cultivated condition of the average American person, impressed him deeply and filled him with hopefulness as he stepped into his first position in this country. "Everywhere here," he added, "I find culture, good pictures in the ordinary home, people with inquiring minds, people who read modern literature, and Europe is just a little tired, with no enthusiasm left."

Chronological Method

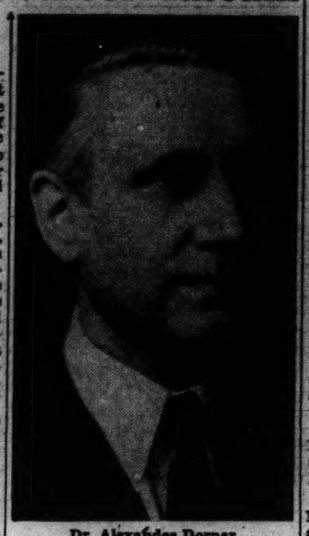
Discussing his plans for a chronological method of display in the Museum, Dr. Dorner, who was formerly Director of the celebrated Landesmuseum at Hanover, Germany, described a modern point of view which, however, did not sanction the discarding of the past or isolation within a brief period of current event. "We never can deny that we have ancestors," he said, "nor that there was a man named Jesus Christ."

The influence of those ancestors in the arts, the effect of Christianity on art, were among other things, he explained, part of the consecutive development of the plot in the civilization known today, the civilization that would continue after today, and his plan was to arrange the Museum exhibits, as he had done in Hanover, in such a way that the public would find them a vivid part of their own experience.

Without the unnecessary accumulation of objects popular in the periods of romanticism, he outlined an arrangement which would, in his opinion, enable the visitor to the Museum to answer the questions: What has one period accepted from the previous one? What does it carry on into the next? What does a certain period already possess, and what does it not possess? What do we owe to it?

Proper Atmosphere

Providing by lighting and color the proper atmosphere for a collection of mediaeval objects; giving Renaissance rooms the clear wall treatment required for the impression of three-dimensional space as a tangible entity; illustrating the newest elements of visual culture by a motion picture film, examples of abstract art with a purpose (not an aimless form of Surréalism), and models of the automobile, the airplane and the ship, the museum should, he stated, thus go a step beyond the Romantic idea and make



Dr. Alexander Dorner
New Director of Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design

the story of art and culture "come alive."

Having been one of a very small minority in Europe who, in 1931, at the proposed founding of a new society of museums, took a vigorous stand against restricting collections to modern art alone, he recalled, "The weak spot was that one had forgotten that while historic art in its essence is separated from us by time, it forms the constructive foundation of our town times. We are interested in the inner functions of the development of art up to and including the present day."

Dr. Dorner is a great admirer of Dr. Walter Gropius, famous architect who came from Germany recently and joined the staff of Harvard University, and he is the author of a book on his work. He received his Ph.D. degree at the University of Berlin in 1919. During 1920 he lectured at the Technical Academy, Hanover, while he was Scientific Assistant at the Landesmuseum, where he later became first curator and then director. His father, August Dorner, was a professor at the University of Koenigsberg, Prussia, and his grandfather, August Dorner, was a professor at Berlin University and taught at Harvard University.

Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

much grieving and many unofficial protests.

* * *

Electrification

Four Democratic members of Congress from Connecticut, who have been asking why their State did not benefit from Rural Electrification Administration loans for electric power extensions in the rural areas, came to Hartford to talk it over with the State Public Utilities Commission. They left convinced that State legislation is necessary before power lines can be built by farm cooperatives, as the REA plan provides, and praising the Utilities Commission for its "spirit of co-operation."

Connecticut law prohibits any organization not chartered by the General Assembly from doing a public utility business. Then charters granted to existing public utilities cover every square mile of territory in the State. A farm co-operative could not string its wires along a public highway anywhere in Connecticut. While it could, presumably, build extension lines through the woods and pastures on private property, the members of Congress admitted this was a "practical" impossibility. They will send an REA representative to talk with the Public Utilities Commission on possibilities for getting lower extension rates from the private utilities or using REA money to finance house wiring and installation of electrical equipment in farm homes.

* * *

Registration Plates

Connecticut motorists started the second season with their "permanent" registration plates this week. A year ago they were supplied by Motor Vehicles Commissioner Michael A. Connor with aluminum instead of steel markers, intended to last five years.

This year, instead of new plates, they got small metal inserts with the numerals "38" to replace similar inserts on the 1937 plates. The change means much less expense and some less work for the Motor Vehicles Department. For motorists who want to keep the same number year after year the new arrangement is popular. The plates are somewhat less shiny than they were 12 months ago, but still look presentable.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 190 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1350kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Bangor—Alternate Mondays, 8:30 a. m., third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Springfield—April 18 to 23, inc., 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.
Springfield—Week, March 7-12, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WNBX, 1350kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 8 p. m., E. S. T., WIXAL, 11.79mc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, March 27, 8:30 a. m., E. S. T., WSXAL, 6.06mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.

Commuters Map Campaign Against Rail Curtailment

Vigorous opposition to the proposal of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to abandon 88 stations on its local lines is being organized by boards of trade and other civic groups representing commuters who would be affected by the curtailment in service.

This opposition will be made articulate at hearings posted for discussion of the petition of the railroad before the Public Utilities Commission. In some instances, patrons of the road are reported to be planning to engage special train accommodations to enable them to attend the hearing dealing with their particular section.

Dates set by the Commission for 10:30 a. m. on the days specified and the localities affected are as follows:

Hearings on New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad station abandonments:

March 7

Boston-Greenbush
East Braintree
West Hingham
Nantasket Junction
North Cohasset
Black Rock (Cohasset)
Beechwood

Boston-Plymouth
North Hanson
Burrage
Halifax
Plympton

Boston-Middleboro
Matfield (West Bridgewater)
Westdale (West Bridgewater)
Stanley (Bridgewater)

Hanover Branch
Rockland—(no action to be taken until decision of I. C. C. on abandonment of Hanover Branch)

March 9

Boston-Franklin via West Roxbury
Charles River
Dover
Farm Street (Medfield)
Medfield Junction
Clicquot (Millis)
Millis
Medway
West Medway
Caryville
North Bellingham
Bellingham Junction

Boston-Randolph
Randolph

Norwood Central-North Attleboro
Morrills (Norwood)
East Walpole
Walpole Heights
Pondville (Norfolk)
Wrentham
Lake Pearl
Wampum
Plainville
North Attleboro

March 14

Middleboro-Yarmouth
Rock
South Middleboro
Tremont
Bourne
Sagamore
East Sandwich

Yarmouth-Provincetown
Bass River
South Dennis
North Harwich
Harwich
Pleasant Lake
Brewster
East Brewster
Orleans
Eastham
North Eastham
South Wellfleet
Wellfleet
South Truro
Truro
North Truro
Provincetown

Buzzards Bay-Woods Hole
Gray Gables (Bourne)

March 15

East Braintree (Boston-Greenbush)
March 7 is town meeting day.

Change is Urged In Massachusetts Fiscal Year Date

(Continued from Page 9)

chairman's duties and to broaden his powers, the Study Commission also proposed a thorough study of the State Commission on Administration and Finance to determine whether it should continue in its present form or "should be reorganized into an integrated department of finance under a single head, responsible to the Governor."

The Study Commission, in considering extension of centralized purchasing to include the Military Department, revealed that the State is now making substantial savings through such a system. For instance, it saves annually an average of 40 per cent on automobile supplies; 49 per cent on electric fans and 38 per cent on electric bulbs. Under centralized purchasing, the State purchases automobile oil for 55 cents per gallon compared to $1.20 through a non-centralized system. The comparative price of electric fans is $14.53 compared to $28.50.

Regarding the proposal to change the salary payment to State employees from monthly to semi-monthly, the Commission pointed out that the monthly system has resulted in at least 75 per cent of the employees obtaining advances on their salary so that they are now paid four times a month. The Commission contended the keeping of advance payment records necessitated an elaborate system of records.

The semi-monthly payment system, the Commission added, would eliminate advance payments.

Vault Is Bulging With Canned Tears

Tear gas, bombs and other safety equipment so fill the State Treasurer's vaults that there is little room for storage of money and securities, the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures reported to the Legislature today.

Disclosure of this situation, which caused considerable mirth in State House corridors, came in the Commission's report on "Administration of Fiscal Affairs." Discussing the overcrowded condition of the vaults, the commission stated:

"The vault facilities are inadequate and at present the vaults are filled up with protective devices such as tear gas, bombs, etc., so that there is not sufficient facility for the proper storage of money, securities and documents of one sort and another. Furthermore, there are so many tear gas bombs and protective articles that they create a hazard. If they should be set off accidentally there are so many of them that it might cause considerable damage."

Winner of Award

Notman
Dr. Samuel Eliot Morison
Harvard Professor, Recognized for His Outstanding Contributions to Literature

Dr. Morison Wins An Award for His Outstanding Work

For "outstanding contributions to the scientific knowledge in education," Dr. Samuel Eliot Morison of Harvard University was one of six distinguished educators to receive the first annual awards of the American Educational Research Association. Dr. Morison is given his award for his histories.

Dr. Morison together with Henry Steele Commager, professor at New York University, recently wrote "The Growth of the American Republic," which the Saturday Review of Literature gave as "the best short general history of the United States ever published."

Dr. Morison has been exchange professor at Oxford and he wrote "The Oxford History of the United States" for English readers. The present work is published by the Oxford Press.

By ancestry, he stems from rock-ribbed New Englanders. He is president of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts besides being editor of the New England Quarterly.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, March 4

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news..	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15	"Mary Bothern" ..	Don Winslow, sketch...	Concert Violinist	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30	"Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"...	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speaker .....
5:45	"Hilltop House" ..	Tom Mix sketch.....	Little Orphan Annie ..	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15	Dinner music	orchestra; sports ..	Fred Hoey's Roundup..	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Music; comment	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45	"Round the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orch....
7:00	Reader and orch..	"Easy Aces"; sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15	Hollywood news ..	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"...
7:30	"We, the People":	Talk, Senator Chaves..	Eddie Duchin's Orch....	"Headlines"; sketch ...	Terry O'Toole, songs...
7:45	guests; orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch....	Eddie Duchin's Orch....	Studio speaker	Legion speaker .....
8:00	Kate Smith's Hour	News dramatizations ..	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	Ray Sinatra's Orch. ..	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15	Kate Smith's Hour	News dramatizations ..	Yankees; guests	Studio program	Commentator .....
8:30	Kate Smith's Hour	Barry McKinley, songs.	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	Boston Stock Exchange	Vocalist; orchestra ....
8:45	Kate Smith's Hour	Rochester Philharmonic	Yankees; guests	Dinner; speakers	News commentator ....
9:00	Major Bowes's Hour	Orchestra, Jose Iturbi,	"Good News of 1938";	"World Neighbors"	Jack Early, songs.....
9:15	Major Bowes's Hour	conductor	motion picture stars;	"World Neighbors" ..	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:30	Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; talks:	picture previews; solo-	Address by Donald Rich-	Midweek Forum .....
9:45	Major Bowes's Hour	"Which Way Out of	ists; orchestra	berg, New York	Midweek Forum .....
10:00	Essays in Music..	the Recession?"	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	"Hollywood Serenade" ..	"Mellydrammers".....
10:15	Used car talk	"Town Meeting"; talks.	Bob Burns; Foursome	"Hollywood Serenade" ..	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
10:30	Hollywood Show-case; variety	Bowling Congress	Quartet; John Scott	Musical Revue: Henry	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
10:45		NBC Night Club.....	Trotter's Orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"The Monitor News"...
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	Request Serenade .....
11:15	C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Hockey report	Request Serenade .....
11:30	Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Dance Music .....
11:45	Nye Mayhew's Or	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Dance Music .....

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety ..	News; "Musical Clock".	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Comedy Stars" ..	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita".	News Service	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:15	Caroline Cabot ..	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:30	"Radio Almanac"..	"Mac and Moore".....	"Musical Roundup"	"School Days"; talk....	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:45	Music; fashion talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable" ..
9:00	Shopping service .	"As You Like It".....	"Houseboat Hannah" .	Network speaker	Farm news .....
9:15	Parade; music ...	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker .....
9:30	"Road to Life"...	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes" .....
9:45	Bachelor's Children	ular variety; news....	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly.	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch.	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15	Myrt and Marge..	Drama and music.....	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist.	Book Reviews .....
10:30	Tony Wons	"Terry Regan"; sketch.	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"...	"Shopping With You"...
10:45	"Ma Perkins"	Home Forum; talk.....	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"...
11:00	The Woman Speaks	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Readings; music	Van Clemens, songs...
11:15	Dramatic sketch ..	"Swingsters"	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School .....
11:30	Big Sister; sketch.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	How to Be Charming..	Highlights, Halftones ..	Organ concert .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service ...	News commentator ....
12:00	Commentator	News; feature; Noon-	Talk, Rev. Stidger.....	Agriculture talk	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	day Show; stocks	"The O'Neills"	News Service	Italian Radio Review..
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program..	Music; weather ....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; speakers;	"Dan Harding's Wife"...	Italian music program...	"The Monitor News"...
1:00	"Betty and Bob"..	reports; Homesteaders'	News Service	Women's club news....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	"Betty Crocker" ..	Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan".....	Robison's Buckaroos ..	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour...	Pianist	Roy Gobey, songs.....
1:45	Hollywood comment	"Jack and Loretta"	Marjorie Mills Hour...	Voice of Experience....	"Sweet Music" .....
2:00	News for women....	NBC Music Appreciation	"Way Down East".....	Consumer's Council	"Gems of Melody".....
2:15	"The O'Neills" ..	Hour, Dr. Walter	"Musical Roundup"	Speaker; music	"Gems of Melody".....
2:30	American School of	Damrosch, conductor .	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	Ruth Lenard, songs....
2:45	the Air	Music Appreciation Hour	"Julia Blake"; sketch..	Stage Door Memories...	Popular orchestra ....
3:00	News Service	Radio Guild dramatiza-	Pepper Young's Family.	Colonials: orchestra ..	Earle Foxe's Orchestra.
3:15	Studio program ..	tion of "The Critic,"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Colonials: orchestra ..	Earle Foxe's Orchestra.
3:30	"Meet the Author"	by R. B. Sheridan	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
3:45	C. Hector's Orch...	Radio Guild	"The Guiding Light"..	School dramatization ..	"Rhythm and Stuff"...
4:00	C. Hector's Orch..	Stocks; Club Matinee..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Mae Murray .....
4:15	The Boston Hour ..	Club Matinee; variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders; orch..	Manhattan Serenade ..
4:30	"The Goldbergs" ..	Club Matinee; variety..	Commentator	Sport matinee	Harmony team .....
4:45	Network speaker ..	Club Matinee; variety .	"Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sports review .....
5:00	"Follow the Moon"	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport matinee	Sports review .....
5:15	"Mary Bothern" ..	Don Winslow"	Don Von Wart, piano..	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30	"Stepmother"	Baker's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45	"Hilltop House" ..	Tom Mix sketch.....	Little Orphan Annie....	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots .	News; Dance Revue....	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15	Music; news	News commentator	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous" .	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45	"Lum and Abner" ..	Lowell Thomas, news..	"Musical Rendezvous" .	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"..	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15	Vocalist; organist .	Commentator	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch...	Dean Hudson's Orch....	"Five Star Final".....
7:30	M. Daum, soprano	"Lum and Abner".....	Sport review	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel".....
7:45	Educational pr'gr'm	Tino Rossi, songs.....	"Bughouse Rhythm"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel".....
8:00	Music Hall; comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Central Station"; dramatic sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Ross Graham;	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.; Sylvia Froos; chorus..	The Staley Players; dramatization .....
8:15	Whiteman Orch.;	"Death Valley Days";	Frank Black's Orch....	Commentator	Popular orchestra ....
8:30	soloists	dramatic sketch		"Let's Play Games"...	Commentator .....
8:45					
9:00	"Hollywood Hotel";	Nola Day, contralto ..	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Operetta: "Gondoliers"	"Music of the Masters"
9:15	vocalists; or.; motion pictures previews; all star cast	British commentator ..	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Operetta: "Gondoliers"	Dance music .....
9:30		Paul Martin's Orchestra	Court of Human Relations; sketch	Bamberger Symphony Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
9:45		Paul Martin's Orchestra			Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:00	"Songshop"; Frank	Network sports	"First Nighter"; sketch.	"Twenty Years Ago and	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15	Crumit; Nadine	Network sports	"First Nighter"; sketch.	Today"; sketch	Gypsy Orchestra .....
10:30	Conner; orchestra	Network sports	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Gypsy Orchestra .....
10:45	Dramatic sketch ..	Network sports	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"The Monitor News"...
11:00	Forecasts; news ..	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
11:15	Glen Gray's Orch..	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
11:30	Nye Mayhew's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Dean Hudson's Orch....	Movie preview with	Berrigan's Orchestra ..
11:45	Nye Mayhew's Or..	Music As You Desire It.	Dean Hudson's Orch....	Shirley Temple	Berrigan's Orchestra ..

Minor's Right to Sue Parent Denied by State's High Court

Public policy holding the family the ultimate social unit prevents suit by a minor child against his parents for personal injuries, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, concurring in a decision written by Judge Stanley E. Qua, ruled this week.

For the first time in this State, and following majority opinion throughout the nation, the high court of the Commonwealth decided that an unemancipated minor child cannot maintain an action against his parent for bodily injury caused by negligence.

"To allow a minor to sue for personal injuries would be against public policy," the Court maintained. "The practice would become liable to abuse through collusion."

The question arose in a suit brought by a relative on behalf of James A. Luster, eight years of age, for injuries sustained when his father, Joseph Luster, who was insured, backed his produce truck over him as he played in the yard. An auditor on preliminary hearing, awarded the infant $1200 providing the court found he had a right to sue. Judge Harold P. Williams of Essex County Superior Court allowed entry of a verdict for the defendant, the father, which the Supreme Court upheld.

". . . Pure logic interposes no obstacle to such an action," Judge Qua wrote. "But from the practical viewpoint of sound public policy serious objections present themselves immediately and forcibly.

"Such actions, at least when not collusive, would almost inevitably tend to the destruction of the peace and unity of the family life to impairment of parental authority and discipline."

In the long years of the child's minority, many occasions might arise out of which claims could be made that parents had been negligent in some matter, Judge Qua declared. During minority, claims could be investigated "only through intervention of outsiders whose intrusions, not always disinterested, into intimacies of family life, would seek justification on grounds that perhaps a cause of action might be unearthed for the child's benefit," he continued.

An "equally repellant alternative," the Court found, would be the saving up of claims by a child for prosecution after he or she attained maturity.

"We are unable to accept the theory," the full bench stated, "that the family as the ultimate social unit is so far moribund that these considerations have ceased to have vitality.

"It is difficult to see how the fact . . . that the defendant carried liability insurance covering this accident can impose liability where none otherwise exists. . . . Insurance does not remove fundamental objections to such an action as this.

"We are not now called upon to determine whether or not the grounds of the present decision extend to instances of interval or malicious injury, especially if the acts committed are in themselves such as destroy the family relationship which it is the policy of the law to preserve."

More 'Teaching' Found in Education Than 'Learning'

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 2 (AP)—Prof. Kirsopp Lake, of Harvard University, in an address to Rhode Island Alpha, Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic fraternity, tonight condemned the American education system as having "too much machinery, too much teaching and too little learning."

Professor Lake, holder of an honorary Ph. D. degree, characterized the Ph. D. degree as a "nuisance" and said he found "no value whatsoever in copying out a card index at a library to be used as a bibliography on a Ph. D. thesis." He said that 30 per cent of graduate students, should be "flunked out immediately," because they will never succeed in the professions.

Short Wave Programs

For Friday, March 4

London—3 p. m.—"Eight Bells"; World cruise series; drama; music. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31 meg.
Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—"Japanese Industry." JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.; JZI, 31.4 m., 9.63 meg.
Paris—6.15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Program for English listeners. RAN, 31 m., 9.6 meg.
London—7 p. m.—"The Empire Follies" in London Calling. GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—Guest Night; Amy Bernardy: "Rome's Midnight Voice." 3RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRP, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.; 25.3 m., 11.90 meg.
Boston—7:15 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace"; talk, Saville R. Davis. WIXAL, 49.6 m., 6.04 meg.
Prague—8 p. m.—Music from operettas; talk. OLR, 49.7 m., 6.04 meg.
Caracas—8:15 p. m.—Musical Trio. YV5RC, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.
Paris—10 p. m.—Mendelssohn, Liszt, Wagner recordings. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.
London—10:50 p. m.—"Made in Great Britain"—Scottish Tweed. GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.; GSL, 49.1 m., 6.11 meg.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Still Greater Values in
EDWARDS REMOVAL SALES
Be Sure to Get Your Share

For quality! . . . beauty!
Palter de Liso Shoes in "Tropic Tan"
13.75
B. FORMAN CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
$1.00 a Month Rents an Automatic Gas Water Heater
Have piping hot water always on tap. Pay only $1.00 a month rent for the gas heater, plus the cost of gas consumed. No obligation to buy.
Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.
89 East Avenue Main 3960

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
You Save $30
Detroit Jewel Gas Range
$79.50 And Your Old Stove
Reg. $109.50 Easy Terms
HOWE & ROGERS
89 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
SALE!
Famous Keen-Edge Brand
WISS SCISSORS
79c
All sizes from 3 to 8 inches . . . scissors for every purpose . . . made by the famous J. Wiss & Sons. Hurry . . . while the supply lasts!
AISLE M, MAIN FLOOR
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

FINAL PRICES on SUITS and OVERCOATS
WELLS & COVERLY
INCORPORATED
334 SOUTH SALINA STREET
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

W. E. BLUMER & CO.
INCORPORATED
Furriers
Established 1871
Clearance Sale of Furs
Any sale cancelled within three days if not satisfactory.
447 South Warren Street
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Chappells
Once a Year Sale!
Helena Rubinstein Cosmetics
This Week Only
20% Discount
on all these famous beauty preparations.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DEY'S Syracuse
The Greatest March We've Ever Had!!
- We will open our NEW FASHION FLOOR
- There will be a bright NEW FOURTH FLOOR
- The Third Floor will be extensively remodeled.

A GREATER DEY'S IN MARCH

A NEW BANK SERVICE
LOANS
Your attention is called to our equal monthly payment plan. Call at our bank or phone 3-0151.
The Merchants National Bank and Trust Co.
216 S. WARREN STREET
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

News In Boston Today

Water Flow Cut On Unpaid Bills

(Continued from Page 9)

duced in 23 homes—15 in East Boston, 15 in Charlestown and three in Dorchester.

"We will reduce the flow to the minimum for sanitary and health requirements," said Daniel M. Sullivan, Division Engineer of the Water Service Department.

Electric bills are not allowed to run on indefinitely, Mr. Sullivan pointed out, and in the case of gas bills a $5 deposit is required before service is begun, so why should anyone take it for granted that water bills need not be paid within a reasonable time?

Occasionally in the past water flow has been reduced in certain homes in an effort to obtain payment of delinquent bills, but this is the first large scale drive to bring in all long overdue payments.

It is the result, it is understood, of the survey of the situation made for Mayor Maurice J. Tobin by Richard Whitcomb, Boston's new efficiency expert whose work is being widely applauded by business men.

Dinner to Honor Schoolhouse Head

William W. Drummey, described by his friends as "the most versatile official in the city service," and who is expected to resign from his position as Superintendent of School Buildings in Boston within a few weeks, will be given a testimonial dinner tonight at the Copley-Plaza by 500 friends.

Mr. Drummey, an architect, is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has served as a substitute member of the Board of Appeal from zoning ordinances, has been a member of boards of arbitration on insurance losses, is regarded as an expert court witness on real estate matters and has served as an appraiser for banks and bonding houses. As an architect, he designed schools for Athol, Everett, Boston, Narragansett, Quincy and Revere.

He is a collector of stamps, has won awards for piano compositions, dabbles in water color and pen-and-ink drawings, enjoys chess, is regarded as an expert rifleman and is also an author. He has written a book, "The History of Building Trades Unions in Massachusetts," soon to be published.

On his job directing the maintenance and upkeep of Boston's $75,000,000 investment in school buildings, Mr. Drummey has always been an active executive. He enjoys supervising his work at first hand. Indeed, on one occasion Mr. Drummey personally assisted the police in the capture of a burglar at 1 a. m. in a school building.

Speakers at tonight's testimonial banquet include: Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Rabbi Joseph Shubow and the Rev. William J. Casey. Richard J. Lane, of the Board of Schoolhouse Commissioners, will be toastmaster.

Pittsfield's Budget

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 3 (AP)—Pittsfield's largest budget in history—$2,910,273.51—was presented today to the city council by Mayor James Fallon. It topped that of the previous administration by $28,560.54.

By a Staff Photographer

Virgil W. Peterson
Agent in Charge of Boston Federal Bureau of Investigation

Boston G-Men's Chief Arrives

Virgil W. Peterson, new agent in charge of the Boston Federal Bureau of Investigation, arrived today to take over his new duties, succeeding Edward Soucy, who was transferred to Birmingham, Alabama. In the interim William West has been acting head of the Boston Bureau.

Mr. Peterson, who has been eight years in G-men activities, comes from St. Louis where he was in charge of the F. B. I. headquarters there. He also has seen duty in Milwaukee, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans. He worked on the Dillinger and Bremer kidnaping cases.

Mr. Peterson graduated from Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa, and then took further work at Northwestern University's Chicago campus.

Canadian News Comes to Boston

Printed by and for New Englanders of Canadian origin or interests, The Canadian News made its appearance in Boston this week. With it is incorporated The Newfoundland Weekly which, although launched in 1924, has been suspended for some time.

According to the editor, Clive S. Carman of 58 Westland Avenue, the small weekly is intended to maintain ties of interest between New England, the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland especially, by giving news from "down east."

In its policy, he said, the new paper "stands for advancement of United States citizens in ethics and learning so that the Nation may contribute to world stability and peace, patterned after the long and continuing friendship between the United States and Canada. The Canadian News has no party politics but upholds righteous government and advocates American citizenship for Canadians residing in the United States so that they may help to build up such a government."

Bay State Director Assails Purpose Of Federal Arts Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 3—Francis Henry Taylor, director of the Worcester Art Museum and an authority on art, has denounced the Federal Arts Bill, now before Congress, as designed to "freeze" into Government jobs artists wholly unqualified for such positions.

The bill would set up an independent and permanent Bureau under the President, to be known as "The Bureau of Fine Arts," with a commissioner and six members. The Bureau would establish "a system of works projects to include the theater, the dance, music, literature, the graphic and plastic arts, architecture and decoration." A staff of artists would be employed to carry on the projects.

The bill, said Mr. Taylor, has "all the time-honored stench of the pork barrel." Expressing fear it may be passed hastily, he quoted with approbation from the March issue of the American Magazine of Art: "For clothed, as it (the bill) is, in the mantle of culture and respectability, the exhausted members of Congress, already harassed by far more pressing national problems, may pass it without careful study, believing sincerely in its educational aspects."

Dr. Williams Put Back on Payroll

(Continued from Page 9)

sion of the Council for tomorrow or Saturday.

Counsel for Dr. Williams met with the Council after Mrs. Sara Williams, the commissioner's wife, who had been invited to substantiate her charges, informed the Governor that illness would prevent her appearance but that Mr. Burke was authorized to speak for her and for her husband.

Mrs. Williams was the first to declare that Dr. Williams was struck down on the porch of their Jamaica Plain home last May 19 by a state official who, she asserted, had tried to persuade the Commissioner to swing a state institution food contract to a friend in Worcester. Dr. Williams supplemented his wife's story with the charge that a State official struck him over the head with a roll of papers in the executive offices the following day.

Tobin Urges Tax Measures

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin appeared today before a Legislative committee to urge passage of two bills which he said would do much to ease the financial stress of the City of Boston.

Prospects that the Committee on Taxation would approve the measures were slight, however, since the body previously had voted them down (on Feb. 24) and merely reopened the matter to allow the Mayor to appear and have his say. The committee had acted previously without notifying the Mayor.

The Mayor was supported in his pleas by Henry Parkman, Jr., corporation counsel of Boston.

One of the measures he backed would impose a 4½ per cent interest payment upon taxpayers who failed to pay their first semi-annual installment due on July. The other would require taxpayers to pay 75 per cent of their taxes before they would be eligible to file appeals for abatement of their assessments.

At present, he said, no interest is imposed on July 1 delinquents and therefore virtually all taxpayers wait until Nov. 1, when the second installment is due and pay the entire sum at that time. As a result, the city is obliged to borrow huge sums of money at interest to meet its expenses between July and November.

In connection with the second law, the Mayor and Mr. Parkman pointed out that taxpayers may at the present time delay payment of taxes indefinitely by filing pleas in abatement. It is a common practice among large taxpayers, they charged, to withhold payment "until they are in a trading position with the City Assessors. The Assessors, realizing how the city needs the money, reduce the assessment not in accordance with justice, but in order to effect a settlement."

To make sure that the proposed law would not hurt the small taxpayer, the Mayor proposed an amendment making the plan effective only for properties valued at $20,000 or over.

Several other bills were considered by the committee after Mr. Tobin left. One would prevent the seizure of buildings or land by the city until 50 per cent of the assessed valuation is due in taxes and interest. It was urged by Representative Morton E. York, of Lynn, "to enable those who have put life savings into a home to hold on a little longer."

Another bill would prohibit City Treasurers or Town Collectors from posting or advertising a property for sale until July 10 of the year following an assessment. Representative J. Francis Southgate and Frank Clarkson, both of Worcester, said officials used the present law as a "club" over home owners.

Excessive interest rates were declared by Representative Joseph A. Milano of Melrose and Senator Michael H. Selso of Worcester to be charged for betterment assessments in this State. They said that property owners must pay 6 per cent interest for 10 years, even if they pay the entire assessment at once. They urged passage of a bill to limit interest charges to the years in which the sum is due but not paid.

February Auto Fatalities Drop

In a total of 33 killed, as compared to 48 in February, 1937, automobile fatalities showed a reduction for the month of 30 per cent, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin announced today.

The Registrar said he attributed this drop to improved law observance and strict, impartial enforcement of the law.

Convictions for drunken driving for the month totaled 314, as compared to 269 in February, 1937, and licenses taken up for speeding were 430, as against 554 in the same month last year. Suspensions for further improper operation reached a total of 157, as against 286 last February, the Registrar said.

Men drivers were involved in 771 fatal automobile accidents in 1937, women drivers in 74, according to an analysis of statistics made today by the Registrar. The first figure is a decrease of 27 and the record of the women is a jump from 56 in 1936.

Speed was the greatest single cause for both fatal and non-fatal accidents during 1937, the Registrar said. Last year 399 were killed and 748 injured as the result of speeding, while during 1936 deaths from this cause totalled 424 and injuries 1,007.

The Registrar noted a sharp deduction in hit-and-run cases during the year, when 37 were killed and 264 injured by these operators. In 1936 hit-and-run drivers killed 66 and injured 280.

Non-fatal accidents for both men and women drivers increased over the 1936 total. Accidents involving male operators jumped from 50,388 to 55,607. Accidents by female drivers increased from 5,674 to 6,566.

Absent-minded operators were held responsible for 20 persons killed and one injured. During the previous year 21 fatalities and one injury were ascribed to absent-mindedness.

Current, and To Come

Figures in Films Remaining and Impending

June Storey (Top Left) in "In Old Chicago," at the Colonial; Top Right, Joan Crawford in "Mannequin," Coming Soon to the State and Orpheum; Lower Left, Louise Campbell in "Scandal Street," Moving to the Paramount and Fenway; Lower Right, Fred Allen and Jimmy Durante in "Sally, Irene, and Mary," Newly Come to the Metropolitan; and by No Means Least, Dopey, of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," Remaining at the Memorial

Two New Film Shows Listed; Four Houses Hold Bills Over

Movies of Moment

Holdovers outnumber new films two-to-one this week in Boston, as four theaters retain their current features. If you are anything like this observer, you won't mind going back week after week to the Keith Memorial for additional viewings of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," which today enters its fourth and last last week. The stage show also remains. At the Colonial, "In Old Chicago" will be on view for another week at least, while the State and Orpheum marquees will continue to display "The Goldwyn Follies." "The Life and Loves of Beethoven," along with "The River," has passed into its fourth week at the Fine Arts.

Only the Metropolitan and the Keith Boston Theaters announce new offerings. The Paramount and Fenway, usually the scenes of at least one new picture, are taking "The Big Broadcast of 1938," with W. C. Fields et al., and "Scandal Street" direct from the Metropolitan, where these pictures ended yesterday.

About Harry Baur

There is no doubt that one of the principal reasons for continuing the program at the Fine Arts Theater is Harry Baur's playing of the title role in the Beethoven film. M. Baur is one of the few great European film actors who has not at one time or another been any part of Hollywood's large international colony.

But that, according to Oliver M. Sayler, is not Hollywood's fault. Hollywood has tried. M. Baur's refusal to leave France, furthermore, has not arisen from unmindfulness of the fame and fortune which Hollywood offers, nor is he supercilious about American films.

Writes Mr. Sayler:

"The truth seems to be that life, after buffeting Harry Baur around and administering generous doses of tragedy and disappointment, has finally given him in full measure things to precious to risk losing. . . . Why should he leave his beloved family, his seaside home and his yacht? Why should he risk losing his faithful French public? Other favorites might rise in his absence! Of course—if he could come for a few weeks each year! But Hollywood prefers to swallow you whole!"

"Beethoven is a master whom I love fervently above all others," M. Baur is quoted as saying. "Both for Gance (Abel Gance, the director) and myself this film is the joy of our careers.

"In order to accomplish something great, something above one's self," he believes, "one must believe in something superior, something spiritual. . . . Don't think for a moment that we were solemn while the film was being made! Serious films contain more joy, more gaiety, than comedies where worn-out jokes and wisecracks take the place of understanding and inspiration!"

Technicolor Follies

With "The Goldwyn Follies" being repeated for another week at the State and Orpheum and the recent showing of "Gold Is Where You Find It" at the Metropolitan (it will also be seen soon at the Paramount and Fenway), a glance at the Technicolor palette is not inopportune.

First, of Technicolor and Mr. Goldwyn: Subtract the spectrum-conscious lens from the Goldwyn cameras and "The Goldwyn Follies" would have been just another musical extravaganza. Outside of the American ballet, we cannot recall one department in which the "Follies" could be distinguished from the "Revels," "Broadcasts," "Gold Diggers" or any of the hundred other musical comedy reviews which have tripped their not always light fantastic feet across the screen since that historic moment when Al Jolson gave voice to the first synchronized "Mammy!"

Don't misunderstand us about the Goldwyn film. We are as loyal to Charlie McCarthy as the next fellow. But one Charlie McCarthy doesn't make a musical revue. To be sure, "The Goldwyn Follies" splashes in some mighty prominent names—a whole 110 minutes of them. But the story is a pretty flimsy affair, the specialties are frequently dragged in and, with all respect to lovely Andrea Leeds, Technicolor and Natalie Kalmus are the heroines of Mr. Goldwyn's new venture.

Secondly, about Technicolor itself: Despite the enormous strides it has made, the new photography still manages to give the players a greenish look about the gills. After years of the California Chamber of Commerce, we can swallow the lush blues and greens of the great out-of-doors, but to have Miss Leeds suddenly go olive is a bit too much. In fact, the only ladies to emerge from ordeal by Technicolor with an A plus so far are Olivia de Haviland and Snow White.

"In Old Chicago," Etc.

"In Old Chicago," the new Darryl F. Zanuck production, continues at the Colonial Theater. This is the story of a pioneer city which goes up in a blaze after two brothers—one a crook, the other an idealist—have fought for their respective causes. Alice Brady, Alice Faye, Andy Devine, Brian Donlevy, Berton Churchill and many others are in the cast.

"Sally, Irene and Mary" (also Mr. Zanuck's), with Alice Faye, Tony Martin, Fred Allen, Jimmy Durante, Joan Davis, Gregory Ratoff, Marjorie Weaver and J. Edward Bromberg, tops the bill opening today at the Metropolitan. Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane in "Blondes at Work," a Torchy Blane story, is the companion film. . . . Phyllis Brooks and Ricardo Cortez in "City Girl" and Joan Fontaine and Allan Lane in "Maid's Night Out" are the two new films at the Keith Boston. . . . Robert Taylor in "Buried Loot," a Peru color travelogue, a Mickey Mouse in color, "Stranger Than Fiction," and three newsreels are among the new short subjects which begin tomorrow at the South Station Theater.

Surrealistic Films

Three surrealistic films will be shown by the Harvard Film Society at the New Lecture Hall, Cambridge, on March 10. This is the sixth and last program in the society's current series. "European and American Primitives." Next week's films will be "The Smiling Madame Beudet," directed by Germaine Dulac; "Menilmontant," produced and directed by Dmitri Kirsanov, and "Ballet Mécanique," produced and directed by Fernand Léger, the painter.

J. D. B.

Flood

(Continued from Page 9)

issue in the situation. They pointed out that surveys indicated there is small practical power to be produced in the flood control area.

About three months ago the War Department, in a report to Congress, indicated a scarcity of available power in the region. A little later both the War Department and the Federal Power Commission told the Governors they do not know whether or not power can be economically developed at any of the proposed New England dams; they lack the necessary data, they said. Meanwhile, the New England Governors have been stressing their argument that power is not an issue and should be ignored in consideration of New England flood control.

Harvard Hasty Puddingites Rehearse for Annual Comedy

Harvard students have long gloried in their traditional lack of childishness and all the standard types of "collegiana"—no freshman caps, no hazing, no sweaters and corduroys or Model T Fords—but at about this time each year, they do feel it their privilege to indulge in one form of giddy amusement.

The latter part of February thus always introduces what might be called the undergraduate "musical comedy" season, which is one of Harvard's unique contributions to the American college scene. It is then that the patrician Hasty Pudding Institute of 1770 discards its year-long dignity and serenity to become one of the busiest and most democratic spots around Harvard.

Right now, the Hasty Pudding boys are busily whipping into shape the 94th consecutive annual production of their society, first performances of which started in 1844 and had to be held behind locked doors in the dormitory rooms in defiance of a strict college edict banning anything which smacked of "play-acting."

The technical work on these shows as they are given today is one of the most exacting extra-curricular activities of the University. Some 40 members of the cast, including the singing principals and a dancing "chorus," put in about five hours of rehearsal a day for nearly two months, while composing and adapting the book and music is often a whole-year job.

Owen Wister's famous travesty, "Dido and Aeneas," is the grandfather of the present Hasty Pudding shows. Produced back in 1882, this was the first original comic opera written and acted by undergraduates, and it marked the first departure from a long series of experimenting with straight plays, operettas, burlesques, and mock trials.

Wister's droll sarcasm and imagination proved to have the proper touch for which the Pudding had been searching. Anticipating the present trend toward bare-stage productions, he put an umbrella on the stage and marked it with a bold-lettered sign: "This is a cave." A bucket similarly marked "Tears" served as a fitting receptacle for Aeneas' grief in the tragic parts.

The show, acclaimed as the funniest undergraduate production seen in America up to that time, was an immediate "hit." More than that, it showed the way for the horde of good and bad college shows which have followed its lead since then and have found that an all-male musical comedy is sure-fire entertainment.

The show this year promises to be a parody on New York's so-called "cafe society" and is at the moment entitled "So Proudly We Hail," although with student authors at the helm, both plot and title can and do change overnight. Suffice it to say that the present script calls for everything from Princess Elizabeth of England to the League of Nations.

After the present siege of rehearsals, the show will give nine performances—win, lose, or draw. Five will be in Boston during the last week in March, and four will be on the road in Hartford, Providence, Philadelphia, and New York City during the spring recess the first week in April.

Thus, with tights and wigs and boney knees, the cream of Harvard's society—for the Hasty Pudding is ultra-exclusive—will give its all for the oldest dramatic organization in this country, hoping to carry on the grand traditions established by former "actors" like J. Pierpont Morgan, Henry Cabot Lodge, Charles Francis Adams, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., Phillips Brooks, and others.

Revere Defended At House Vote On Mayor Ouster Bill

The 1938 campaign to repeal the Teachers' Oath Law came to an end yesterday, when the Senate refused by a vote of 19-17 to reconsider last week's tie vote of 18-18 which killed the bill.

Sen. Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton, made the motion to reconsider in a final try to rid Massachusetts of the much-debated law, which requires all teachers in the state to take the oath of allegiance to the federal and state constitutions.

Gallery audiences faithful to the lower branch of the Legislature were as keenly tuned to the "mayor ouster" bill being heard there, as were the Senate followers of teachers' oath.

Attorney-General Paul A. Dever's bill authorizing the Supreme Judicial Court, on petition of the Attorney General, to remove a Mayor of a city or a Chief of Police of any city or town in the Commonwealth, was ordered by the House to a third reading by a vote of 102-38.

Denial that the bill was aimed specifically at Revere, was made by Representative William E. Kirkpatrick, Republican floor leader and House Chairman of the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary which reported the bill.

Representative William H. J. Rowan (D), Revere, however, said, "My city, Revere, is the place singled out in this bill by the Attorney General. The city has suffered from unfavorable publicity. It is made up of upright law abiding citizens. . . . If the Attorney General knows of any corrupt acts on the part of the officials of my city, he can bring them to justice under existing law. . . ."

Existing law provides no means for removing the Mayor of a city, although Sheriffs, District Attorneys, County Commissioners and other officers may now be removed by the Supreme Judicial Court, Representatives Philip G. Bowker (R), Brookline, pointed out.

The House concluded its activity yesterday by accepting adverse committee reports on 10 bills calling for reductions in the legal interest rate on small loans. Maximum rates of 1 and 2½ per cent were recommended in the defeated bills.

Amusements

BOSTON

Tickets at Wilbur, 11 to 6
Also at Rm. 202, Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq.
SALZBURG OPERA GUILD
Sun. Mat. at 3:30 Only Opera House

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC Presents
A Cycle of Dance
by HANS WIENER and His Group
and the NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA
WALLACE GOODRICH, Conductor
Friday, March 4th, at 8:30 p. m.
JORDAN HALL
for the benefit of the
CONSERVATORY SCHOLARSHIP FUND
Tickets: $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 55c (Tax inc.)

STRAND 175 HUNTINGTON AVE. COM. 4000
Today, Tomorrow and Saturday
"FIREFLY"
with Jeanette MacDonald—Allan Jones
"IDOL OF THE CROWDS"
with John Wayne

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Dick Powell—Rosemary Lane
"HOLLYWOOD HOTEL"
Ann Sothern—Gene Raymond
"SHE'S GOT EVERYTHING"
Next Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
Samuel Goldwyn's
"THE HURRICANE"

NEW YORK CITY

"I LOVED EVERY MINUTE OF IT."—GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
3 MATS.: WED., THURS., and SAT. at 2:40. No Perf. Mondays
6th Month. Most discussed play in N. Y.
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
44th St. Thea., W. of B'y. Lac. 4-4377. Evgs. 8:40

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:40
No Mats. Forts. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

"The funniest show of the year."—LIFE
ED WYNN
in the New Musical Hit
HOORAY FOR WHAT!
N. Y. WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St.
Evgs.: Orch. $3.30, $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10.
Mats.: Orch. $2.20 and $1.65. Mezz. Center Rows, Evgs. $2.20. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $1.65

Sack Suits
$45 to $75

IT has been our privilege to serve an exacting clientele among the leaders of social and business life of this community for the past 46 years.

E. O Bartels Co.
Established 1891
35 Cornhill Phone CAPitol 2540
BOSTON

Mid-Winter Sales
With Reductions Throughout the Store
Bullard's
Orange Street corner Elm
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

DEPENDABLE
Wikander JEWELER
171 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

A PROMISE
Send us your next bundle: the quality, service and price must please you or you need not pay for it
MONARCH LAUNDRY
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
DRY CLEANING DE LUXE
"EVERYTHING STERILIZED"

Gladden Every Day with Flowers

Bring the outdoor beauty of small, sweet-blooming gardens to your apartment home . . . with potted plants or cut flowers . . . selected from a choice array at flower shops advertising in the Monitor.

A NUMBER OF GOOD FOODS ARE ADVERTISED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

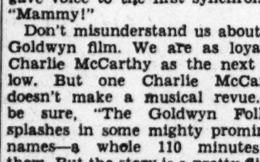
G. FOX & COMPANY
Established 1847
Hartford, Conn.
Spring Sewing Week
March 7 through March 12
at Fox's Fabric Center on the Second Floor!
New features every day, with stylists to give you fashion tips on sewing for spring!

SAGE-ALLEN'S
New "Mayflower" Shirt Frocks
Are Fashion Triumphs
at $3.95
in the Cotton Dress Shop
Second Floor
HARTFORD, CONN.

EST. GB 1871
SPRING WOOLENS
are now on display in our TAILORING DEPARTMENT, Second Floor.
Order now—delivery at your convenience.
GEMMILL, . . . BURNHAM & CO.
110 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

with
DOBBS BOWLER
Impeccably tailored, as only DOBBS can do it. The new bowl brim, with hand whipped leather facing. A perfect suit hat . . . smart . . . sophisticated . . . in a complete range of the new spring suit colors. DOBBS accurate headsizes . . . $10
STACKPOLE, MOORE, TRYON CO.
115 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

FUR COATS
REMODELED by EDWARDS



$20 including lining.
Capes Made From Discarded Furs, $7.50
Do not trust remodeling of Old Furs to inexperienced hands! EDWARDS FURRIERS have vast experience. They design coats and capes in almost endless variety and into real creations made particularly for YOU. FREE STORAGE with any repairs. They will gladly call at your home and give you an estimate. The EDWARDS FUR SHOP is on the 2nd floor at 168 Tremont Street, Boston, DEV. 8930. Est. 16 years.

THE OLD RELIABLE NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRY
New England Laundry
Hartford's Complete Launderers and Dry Cleaners
ALL TYPES OF FAMILY WORK SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Tel. 2-3153

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Llewellyn's Tower

By M. Josephine Smith

Chapter Nine

"I'm awfully sorry to be so late!" Bodwyn had ridden Chieftain into a lather, and was quite breathless himself as he flung down from the saddle. "Father kept me, and I just couldn't get away before—I was so afraid you would have gone off already."

It was the morning they had planned for their picnic in the mountains to fetch the saddle and other things they had left behind the day they rescued the shepherd from a bog.

"We were just going to start," said Mildred. "Lunch is all packed, and if we get away at once we'll be home before dark."

They wasted no time and were soon swinging through the village at a pace which clearly meant business. Since the beginning of the strike, it had become a common thing for little groups of people to stand gossiping in the middle of the road at all times of the day, instead of just in the evening. This morning the groups were more frequent and more serious looking than ever, and while they nearly all greeted the children politely, one or two had something like a scowl on their faces as they looked at Bodwyn. The boy was uncomfortably conscious of the atmosphere, and as soon as the village was left behind and they passed into the loneliness of the glen he asked his companions:

"Why are they all talking together so solemnly and looking so grumpy this morning? Has anything special happened?"

His question gave Gwen the opening she wanted; but now that it came to the point she felt it hard to begin—she didn't want to hurt Bodwyn's feelings.

"Oh, it's about the strike," said Mildred.

Bodwyn's brows were puckered in a frown.

"I wish it would end," he said; "I wonder why they can't talk it over sensibly and come to an agreement?"

Gwen gave him a quick look.

"They wanted to, Bodwyn—but they say Sir John has refused to meet them—I guess that's why they all look so glum."

Bodwyn's face flushed and his slight figure stiffened a little.

"If my father won't meet the men there must be a good reason for it. Of course he doesn't want the strike to go on!" His eyes met Gwen's almost defiantly.

Another Point of View

"It isn't because he wants it—it's just because he doesn't understand. He's only just come home, and how could he know about things? A few of the men do want to make trouble, you know, but everyone says your father pays good wages—it isn't anything like that. Most of the men are fine and loyal, and they were so glad when your father suddenly arrived home, because they thought everything would be all right if they could meet him and talk to him, instead of having to do it all through that agent of his. I think he's a stupid man, that agent!"

All the force of Gwen's feelings concentrated themselves into the last sentence.

Bodwyn relaxed a little, but he was still on the defensive.

"I can't see how my father can be expected to know which of the men are making trouble and which are all right, if they all go on strike," he objected.

"Of course he doesn't. That's just it!" Gwen took him up eagerly. "And that's just how you can help, Bodwyn!"

"I? How can I help? What do you mean, Gwen?" Bodwyn stared at her in amazement.

"Well, don't you see, Bodwyn." Gwen's voice was very calm and judicial. "Your father is away so much, and naturally he doesn't know the different people and what they are like, and I don't suppose that agent man knows much either. But we do know a lot about them, because we live closer to them. I mean, we are such good friends with Mary, and her father works in the quarry. Why, ages ago she pointed out to me the man who is one of the ringleaders in making trouble and she told me how worried her father and lots of the other men were about it. And then there's Conquest, too. He knows everybody, and he tells us just what they are thinking and saying about things. So, you see, we really do know a lot more about it than your father does."

"Why, yes, I expect you do. But still—"

Gwen interrupted before he could finish his sentence.

An Appeal to Bodwyn

"I've been thinking an awful lot about it since Conquest told me last night that Sir John had refused to meet the men or to talk to them. And it just came to me like a flash when I wakened this morning that of course you are the one to talk to your father and make him change his mind—because he must, you know, if you just show him—"

But at this point the expression on Bodwyn's face brought her to a sudden pause.

"Oh, I couldn't do that!" He exclaimed quickly, almost breathlessly.

"But why ever not? It ought to be perfectly easy if you explain to him what a mistake he's making!" Gwen's relations with her own father were of such a happy and intimate character that she was not prepared for the expression of dismay, almost alarm, on Bodwyn's face.

"He would tell me I didn't know anything about it. And, anyway, you can't make my father change his mind once he has made it up—no one ever tries to!"

Gwen wanted to retort that you couldn't expect people to succeed in anything if they never tried, but she curbed her tongue in time. She would certainly not succeed in getting Bodwyn to do what she wanted if she quarrelled with him.

"But you are his son, Bodwyn, and naturally he would listen to you when he wouldn't take any notice of ordinary people," she said persuasively. "Of course you would have to prove to him that you know what you are talking about—and we can help you to do that.

"If you will talk to Mary and her father and find out how awful it is going to be for them to have no money coming into the house, you can go home and tell your father about it and perhaps persuade him to go and talk to them himself. Then I'm sure he won't lock them out!"

"Lock them out? What do you mean?"

Changed Plans

"Conquest told me last night that Sir John has threatened to close the quarries altogether if the men don't go back to work by Monday! It won't be a strike any more—it will be a lockout—and that's much worse!"

"But why?"

"Don't you see? It will mean that the men can't go back to work, no matter how much they want to! Your father can keep the quarries shut just as long as he wants to—he has lots of money, and he won't starve even if there isn't any money from the quarries. But there isn't any other work for the quarry men to do, and they'll lose their homes and maybe have to go away from here altogether! And it needn't happen if only you will speak to your father!"

"I'll see what I can do," he said in a low, tense voice. "But there's such a little time—only today and tomorrow!"

Suddenly he stood still in the middle of the lane.

"We'll have to go to see Mary now, instead of going to the lake—it's the only chance. And we can get the saddle any time, you know, it'll be safe enough hidden in that niche between the rocks."

"That's a good idea!" The note of approval in Gwen's voice made Bodwyn suddenly feel ever so much more cheerful.

"Then we'd better catch Chieftain before he gets quite out of sight!"

Mildred set off at a run after the pony, which had continued stolidly on its way while its master and his friends had been so busy talking that they had forgotten the existence of their four-footed companion, with the lunch baskets hung round him. They caught up to him at last, and then he stood patiently waiting while they discussed their change in plans.

"It's almost lunch time now," said Mildred. "Let's go on as far as the bridge, then we can go down to the river and find a good place to make a fire. There will be lots of time to go to Penrhyddon Junction afterward."

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Gwen and Mildred Richards, staying with their aunt at Pen y Bryn, their old family dwelling place in Wales, became much interested in Mary Griffith, daughter of a slate miner in Penrhyddon. Gwen helped Mary to get an interview with Greta Roberts, a noted singer, who was on a concert tour and who promised, after hearing Mary's voice, to help her to have it trained. Gwen was distressed at news that the miners were going on strike and that Sir John Penrhyddon, their employer, had refused to meet them and discuss their demands, because she knew that unemployment would affect Mary's plans. She and Mildred had become very friendly with Bodwyn Penrhyddon, Sir John's son. He had gone for a picnic in the mountains with them and, in helping a shepherd who was sinking in a bog, they found they had to leave their saddle and picnic baskets and return for them some other day.

Courtesy of the Wadsworth Athenaeum, Hartford, Connecticut

Bronze Portrait of a Cat—Egyptian, Ptolemaic Period (c. 650-30 B. C.)

Art Is a Language

By Dorothy Adlow

When the sophomore class gathered for the final lecture of the art course, the students were conscious that their approach to the fine arts was very different from the hazy, incurious attitude in which they had assembled for the opening lecture.

The course had taught them many things—some they had learned with interest, others inspired doubts. But they all realized now that the world of the arts is extensive and often complex; that the understanding of the arts requires alertness and concentration, and that somehow, the more deeply one pursues it, the more fascinating it becomes.

The professor encouraged the challenge of the students.

"I have decided," he said, "to let you provide the subject of today's lecture. Let us have a free-for-all of questions and answers. No subject lends itself so easily to debate."

The initial challenger was the practical joker of the class who was the first to appreciate his own wit. "I still do not know," he mused, "what difference there is in the art of mixing salad dressing and the art in a painted picture." He turned to his fellow students smilingly, as if to say, "Now let him answer that."

"Well," said the professor apparently unruffled, "there is, as a matter of fact, something in common between the two. You might have some dressing in which there was too much vinegar, or too much oil, or too much salt, or the ingredients may have curdled, or failed to blend. The result would not be agreeable for it would be too sour, or flat, or oily.

When Imagination Enters

"Now, in painting a picture, one may fail to achieve the proper blend; there may be an excess of acidy green color, too little of warm color to balance; or there may be some shiny shadows that seemed like deep holes in the canvas. A statue might continue to be too hard, and stony, and fail to become graceful or lifelike, or significant under the chiseler's handling. The artist must co-ordinate, balance, blend his ingredients somewhat like a cook. You will recall the special 'touch,' the particular flavorings some cooks achieve. It is something which cannot be explained. We call it a gift, or genius. Well, artists, too, possess that inexplicable quality."

The next question came from a student of mathematics. He had been particularly interested in the calculating problems of the artists in perspective, symmetry, balance. To him, this course of lectures became more interesting as he discovered the mathematical basis, since he had always believed that artists work from inspiration without planning, or organizing, or measuring their materials.

"There is a plan—and arrangement in every work of art," explained the Professor. "Sometimes the plan is clear, sometimes it is concealed, or implied, or felt. Even pictures which seem very fuzzy and cloud-like, or one-sided, or confused, can be analyzed, and it can be proved that the artist has planned the peculiar arrangement in advance. The result is not accidental, or haphazard.

"But the organization of artists' materials differs from mathematics for the fact that another ingredient is included, namely, imagination. The artist rarely paints a complete triangle, but rather something triangular, approximating a triangle. Art differs from exact science in little variations, divergences from precision. These are known as individual, or personal touches, and they help considerably in giving liveliness and enrichment to the subject."

Judging Art

Another student spoke up. He wished for a simple formula which would guide him throughout his experience with the art. "Please tell me, sir, how to judge quite simply whether a work of art is good or bad."

"Not an easy question," said the Professor. "No rule of measure can be applied. Tastes vary in different eras; the concept of beauty is rather flexible. We do require certain principles of good arrangement, proper co-ordination of materials, vitality, rhythm, atmosphere, unity, etc. The greater the artist, the more brilliantly he manipulates and gains stronger effects through the adjustment of such principles and features. We look for principles, but ultimately we judge from feeling. Do all these factors add up to something which rouses or inspires us? Remember, the artist is not a mere calculator; he is a poet, too. Both these faculties must blend."

Mr. Skeptic was saving his ammunition. It was not as easy for him to grunt at the twelfth lecture as it was at the first, yet he was still unconvinced.

"I maintained from the beginning, sir, that art is second hand, an imitation of nature; that an August sunset, or blossoming rose bush, or a Persian cat were all beautiful in themselves and that such beauty cannot be improved upon."

"Well, speaking of a cat," the Professor paused as the picture of a bronze portrait of a cat was projected upon the screen, "here is one, modeled in ancient Egypt. Now this is not a cuddly soft animal, but a monumental dominating one, shaped with large, simplified lines so that all the specific, cat-like, or feline characteristics are emphasized in the billowy curve of the back, the alert ears and quizzical eyes. To the Egyptian sculptor, it was no mere household pet; it was a symbol of a Goddess, Bast, the Mother of Love. For the Egyptian, animals had some hidden or sacred power, and they were represented in relation to beliefs and fears.

A Response to Nature

"The sculptor managed to convey to such portraits which were used in connection with ritual, a feeling of great reverence. Now this is not alone an imitation of nature, nor a mere attempt to duplicate what is seen and measured in nature. Here is an embodiment of thought, a statement of feeling. This is a language which says something in a most forceful and impressive way.

"Art has provided a language, a medium of communication which in earlier days was addressed to deities. Man has since transmitted to works of art his thought, his joy, his thankfulness, his anxieties, and his ideals. The form, the line, the color, can all state very effectively his strong feeling about such matters.

"Recall that nature has been the inspiration of many matters we have discussed. Remember the beautiful landscape by Van Gogh, a handsome view of the outdoors, but no mere duplication, for here is nature as seen and felt by a poetic Dutchman.

"How I wish we could go on and on, for there is so much more to learn in this vast field. But let us remember above all that fine art is a language, and that often we can read the language of people through the arts when we cannot communicate with them in speech. There are innumerable ways of saying things in the arts, and they generally relate to major human experiences. Art is not a duplication of nature, but a response to nature through the manifold experiences of man."

(This is the last of 12 articles on art that have been appearing on this page about twice a month, beginning last September.)

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

Much has been written about British Guiana and her famous one-cent magenta stamp of 1856. The history of the stamp reads like a romance of Bagdad Days. The stamp was found on an old letter by a boy and because it was so plain and unattractive was sold by him to a dealer for a few shillings. Later it came into the possession of some of the world's most noted stamp collectors.

A new series of pictorial stamps has been issued by British Guiana, 9 values in all which give one an idea of this interesting country and her industries. On the 4c value is shown a map of South America in outline, with the position of the colony plainly indicated. This British Colony is situated on the northeast coast of South America between Dutch Guiana and Venezuela.

Each of the new stamps has the portrait of King George VI incorporated in its design. Other values of this set include the 1c bright green picturing a plowing scene in a rice field, the 2c purple-black gives a beautiful view of the great Kaieteur Falls known locally as the "Old Man's Falls," the 6c ultramarine shows a native Indian hunting fish with bow and arrow, the 24c dark green shows punts loaded with sugar cane, the 48c bright green pictures a forest road in the interior, the 60c reddish brown shows a view of river falls over which logs of timber are tumbling on their way to market, the 9c brownish violet pictures Sir Walter Raleigh and son and the $1 violet shows the view of an avenue through the Botanical Gardens.

Stamps of Many Countries

Belgium issued a special stamp on Feb. 18 in honor of former President Herbert Hoover. President Hoover was formerly the wartime chief of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and the stamp was dedicated to Mr. Hoover "as a witness of the high regard that the Belgian people have for him." The stamp bears a portrait of the late King Albert.

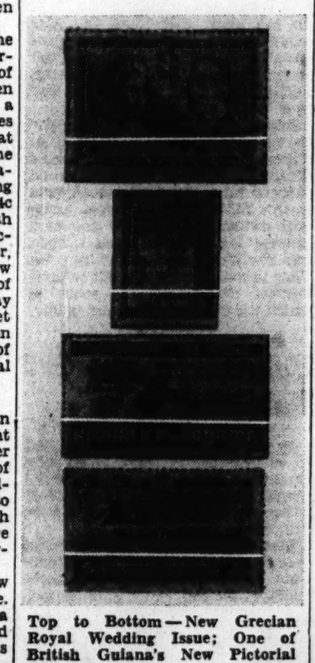
Bermuda has incorporated new designs in her recent pictorial issue. All values except the 2d have a vignette of King George VI included in the design. The 1d and 1½d shows the Pier at Hamilton, the 2d Horseshoe Bay, the 2½d a sailboat, the 3d St. David's Lighthouse and 1sh a view of Horseshoe Bay.

Brazil recently issued two 400 reis commemoratives. One is pale violet and honors the 400th anniversary of the city of Olinda, situated just north of Pernambuco, and bears the coat of arms and the dates 1537-1937. The other stamp is olive brown and pictures the first "grito" of Brazil.

Ecuador in commemoration of the United States Constitution has issued a beautiful set of postage and airmail stamps. The postage set contains seven values and pictures a figure symbolical of Ecuador, holding in her right hand a flag and in her left a scroll. The airmail set of seven values shows, as the central figure in the design, the American eagle with outspread wings clutching the flags of the United States and of Ecuador.

Egypt pictures the three pyramids and the Colossus of Thebes, in direct contrast to a modern setting of radio tower and telephone lines in the foreground, on her new stamps honoring the Radio Congress held recently in Cairo.

Fiji is reported to be about to issue a pictorial set of eleven values about the middle of this month. The



Top to Bottom—New Grecian Royal Wedding Issue; One of British Guiana's New Pictorial Issue, Showing Map of South America; Stamp of Republic of Panama Signalizing the IV Central American and Caribbean Olympic Games; Egyptian Stamp in Honor of the Radio Congress Held Recently in Cairo

½d will show a native canoe, the 1d a native village, the 1½d a Fijian canoe, the 2d a map of Fiji, the 3d a canoe and the coat-of-arms, the 5d sugar cane, the 6d a map of Fiji, the 1sh spearing fish by torch light, the 2sh a view of Suva Harbor, the 2sh 6d a river scene and the 5sh a chief's house.

Greece pictures Prince Paul and his bride, Princess Frederica Louise of Brunswick, on the recent Royal Wedding issue.

Japan has issued two values of her new regular postal issue. The 1 sen in brown portrays a harvesting scene and the 2 sen carmine bears a symbolic device.

Monaco issued a souvenir sheet of one stamp in connection with the National Monegasque Fete bearing the portrait of Prince Louis. The color of the stamp is red-violet.

Panama has issued a set of five airmail stamps and a souvenir sheet containing the five values in commemoration of the IV Central American and Caribbean Olympic Games. The stamps portray athletic events, the 1c basketball, the 2c baseball, the 7c swimming, the 8c boxing and the 15c soccer. The souvenir sheet bears the coat of arms of Panama in the center and surrounding it are the five stamps together with the names of the competing countries: Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico, Haiti, Cuba, Panama, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Colombia, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Dominican Republic.

Airmail Covers

Airmail service will be inaugurated between the United States and Bermuda on March 16, 1938. A Pan American plane will be dispatched from Baltimore, Md., with Hamilton, Bermuda, as its destination, and it is planned to carry philatelic mail on the flight. A special cachet will be applied on covers by the postmaster at Baltimore and the postmaster at Hamilton will backstamp all such mail and forward it by regular post to the addressees. Those wishing covers on this trip may address covers to themselves or to any other persons at destinations in the United States and send such covers with stamps affixed in separate containers to the postmaster at Baltimore for mailing. These covers should reach Baltimore not later than March 15. Persons residing outside of the United States, who wish to send covers, should enclose postal money order for the amount of the postage to the postmaster at Baltimore who will affix the stamps. Airmail postage to Bermuda on covers is 10c per half ounce.

"Drum" Telegraph

How does the "drum" telegraph, used by natives of Africa, work?

This is a question that has been asked many times but has never been answered, for the simple reason that it is impossible to find out.

During the Boer War natives knew of a British victory or loss within a few minutes of an action taking place though they were a thousand miles away. This was done by native drummers who banged out the news and passed it on from tribe to tribe with amazing rapidity. That part of it is understandable enough, but what is so remarkable about it is the speed with which the drum messages are sent. The drums themselves are usually nearly five feet high, the faces being of thick hide.

As a rule, a Chief has two drummers who never leave their instruments, and these men are able to send out a call that will penetrate the bush for a distance of three hundred miles or more in a few minutes.

It is the manner in which the drum is beaten that does the trick. A white man might bang it all day long but would never get the exact note to carry through the dense jungle for hundreds of miles. The secret of how this is accomplished is guarded by the black men.

Every village in Africa, from the Sudan in the northeast to Cape Town in the extreme south, has its drum beaters, and even with the advent of wireless they are never very far behind with all the most important news. Something of note takes place, and immediately the event is drummed across the Dark Continent in rolls, beats and throbs by the world's earliest and cleverest telegraphists.

Let Us Learn to Ski

By A. W. Laughton

VIII

The Kick Turn, Telemark, Skating, and the Tempo Turn

In this series of articles on learning to ski, we have covered the fundamentals of controlled skiing. Every time you ski, you will gain better control and learn new methods of making skiing easier and more thrilling.

In this final article, we shall describe the kick turn, a method of reversing direction from a standstill; the telemark, a glorified stem turn; skating on skis; and the beautiful tempo turn.

The kick turn is an easy method of changing direction. With your skis parallel, place your left pole to the left front and your right pole to the right rear, if turning to the right. Putting your weight on your poles and your left ski, kick straight out and up with your right ski, as if you were kicking a football. When you have kicked high enough to allow the back of your ski to clear the snow, twist your leg and ankle around so that the right ski can be placed parallel and close to the left ski, but facing in the opposite direction. Without moving your poles, lift the left ski around beside the right, then bring your poles around to a normal position.

A Graceful Turn

The telemark is a graceful turn to be used in practically any kind of snow, but not practical for trail skiing because of its wide sweep.

From a high crouch position, advance the left ski, if turning to the right, until the middle of that ski is even with the tip of the other ski. Put your weight on the forward ski and edge it into the snow, at the same time twisting with your ankle and pushing out with your heel. Keep your inside or right ski flat on the snow. The left ski will describe a graceful curve to the right, which the unweighted flat right ski will follow. When the turn is completed, bring the right ski up beside the left and distribute your weight evenly on the skis.

Skating on skis is grand sport; it is also a good method of increasing speed on a gentle slope. Starting from a high crouch position, slide your right ski off at an angle. Put all your weight on this ski and have your right knee bent and well forward. Lift the left ski off the snow, then, with a gradual straightening of your right knee, replace the left ski on the snow at an angle similar to the original angle of the right ski. Shift your weight rhythmically to the left ski, until your left knee is bent forward and all of your weight is well forward on that ski and you can lift your right ski off the snow.

Every Time You Ski, You Will Learn New Methods

Rhythm and Speed

The tempo turn is definitely a high speed turn and undoubtedly the most difficult to master. From a high crouched position, with your skis close together and your weight as far forward by leaning as possible, shift your weight from the balls of your feet to your whole foot, then back to the balls of your feet again quickly. At the same time you lean inward and twist your knees slightly in the direction of the turn.

This slight leaning inward, the twist of your knees, plus a slight edging of your skis will give you a graceful curving turn without any apparent shift of weight or twisting of your body. When the curve has been completed, your knees are bent forward but not inward and your skis are flattened from the edging slight as it is. This high speed turn requires excellent control along with infinite patience and practice to master its smooth rhythm and unexcelled grace.

From a High Crouch Position Advance the Left Ski

Skating on Skis Is a Grand Sport

Snow Flakes

Over and over
In the circus of air
These cool performers dare
The wind without a sound:
And quick to discover
The turn of the weather
They, light as a feather,
Spin to the ground.

ROBERT NESTRAND

Entertainment on the Screen

Our Motion Picture Signpost

The biggest sensation in the movie world for years is being created by Walt Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," a film which touches high water marks not only in the field of the animated cartoon, but in film production generally. Many of you have read the Grimm Brothers' tale of Snow White, the beautiful princess whose unkind stepmother forced her to perform the most lowly tasks about the castle. Though dressed in tattered gowns Snow White was still, according to the magic mirror, more beautiful than the queen herself.

The queen orders a huntsman to take Snow White into the forest and destroy her. Unable to do such a cruel thing, he lets her escape, and Snow White runs through the dark forest, her imagination transforming the trees and shrubs into terrifying images. Finally, she falls in a small clearing, while great eyes stare down at her from the surrounding darkness. As it grows lighter, however, their owners prove to be merely small animals and birds, each as timid and harmless as Snow White herself.

They lead her to the hut of the Seven Dwarfs and together they all turn the untidy little dwelling into a model of order. The dwarfs—Doc, Happy, Sneezy, Bashful, Sleepy, Grumpy and Dopey—returning from the day's work in their diamond mine, are at first suspicious, but finally welcome Snow White and ask her to stay with them.

Dopey and the animals were the favorites in "Snow White" for this reporter. The film is a marvel of movie making and one which is likely to prove an unforgettable experience for those old enough to appreciate it.

"The River," quite a different type of picture from "Snow White," is also a fine film. It will be of special interest to those who are studying American history, geography or civics. Many folk tunes have gone into the score Virgil Thomson composed for Pare Lorentz's production and Mr. Lorentz has written an accompanying talk full of poetic rhythms.

"The River" shows how spoilage of the mountain timber lands of the North and the cotton plantations of the South indirectly caused the 1937 Mississippi floods. Greed and carelessness were directly responsible for removing the protection of great roots which held the heavy rainfall in check.

The splendid photography, with Mr. Lorentz's explanation, shows clearly what has happened. Being a United States Government film, "The River" also points to what is now being done for soil conservation and the removal of farmers from barren to fertile land.

(This guide appears on this page on the first Thursday of every month.)

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

KOHAHNA FOR GIRLS in the NORTHWOODS
Amid surroundings of charm and beauty girls find ADVENTURE—GROWTH—HAPPINESS
Fifteenth season—ages 6-18. Write for attractive illustrated booklet.
MAUD BEALS TURNER
5571 Chamberlain Ave
St. Louis, Mo.
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

T-LEDGE
"The Seashore Camp for Girls"
Orrs Island, Maine. On the wooded Maine Coast in lovely Casco Bay. Sailing, Horsemanship, Deep-Sea Fishing, Aquaplaning, Pioneer Camping with two Maine guides. Mature Counsellors. Modern Sanitation. Showers. Excellent Food.
TAM-A-RACK — Separate camp for brothers.
Booklets: Mrs. N. B. Knorr, Box G-358, 8 Elmwood Road, Cape Elizabeth, Maine

SEA PINES
Cape Cod • 32nd Season • For Girls
Salt water beach, nearly a hundred acres. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, music, sketching. Craft shop. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby guest building for adults. Write for booklet.
FAITH BICKFORD, Bo M, Brewster, Mass.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Camp SANGAMON for Boys
"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit"
Pittsford, Vt. 17th Season. Brownies 6-10 yrs. Seniors 10-15 yrs. Swimming, canoeing, riding, shop, crafts, woodcraft, tennis, hiking and other unique Sangamon activities. All inclusive fee, $200. Booklet, "Winter Camp Fun."
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith, Pittsford, Vt.

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
Established 1921
William Beale, Director
New 1938 booklet with candid pictures of summer camp. Address Leelanau for Boys, Glen Arbor, Michigan.
Adv. only in The Christian Science Monitor

Wanted for Cash, Old Stamps and Coin Collections, U. S. or Foreign. Immediate attention to all inquiries. Fair Prices paid. No Lists.
JOHN DAUS
702 Wabash Bldg Pittsburgh, Pa.

STAMP WINDOW
CORONATION PACKET of Malta, Bahamas, Cayman Is., Turks Is. and England. These stamps are the best and most popular this year and will prove to be immensely valuable. Only 5c to serious approval applicants. POTOMAC STAMP CO., Dept. 1205-A, Washington, D. C.
APPROVALS
Better grade—60% to 75% discount. General selections or books by country.
SVENNINGSON
Whiting Indiana

Youngsters to Receive More Attention With Bees—B. U. Spring Football Soon

More Coaching For New Rookie At Boston Camp

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 3—Apparently in the early workouts of the Boston Bees here on the Fair Grounds there is a new and more satisfactory attitude toward young players, under the leadership of Manager Casey Stengel.

In the recent past, too often the younger players were left to themselves, forced to absorb the tricks of the trade by observing others. With the exception of the pitchers, who were a pet problem with Bill McKechnie, inexperienced players received little or no consideration from the coaches and manager. Bill believed that a player good enough to be, on the roster of a big league club should be smart enough to teach himself.

Of course, there is something in that McKechnie policy. Young players fresh from the minors should have a fair idea what this baseball business is all about. But they don't seem to. A majority go through the motions without knowing exactly why and when. Stengel is spending many hours each day studying the needs and faults of his younger Bees, and with Coaches George Kelly and Mike Kelly, is running these yearlings through private classes.

Pitching Is O. K.

Stengel is not concerned about his pitching. The 1937 records prove he has the best in the National League. He is combing the Fair Grounds for batting punch. If it does not arrive in the form of minor league graduates, he means to manufacture it.

The new manager's first prize pupil was Elbie Fletcher and the Milton, Mass., first baseman responded almost immediately. An improvement in Elbie's technique at the plate was apparent the second day out, and he is going ahead steadily.

Fletcher's trouble in the past has been the fault of the average rookie: being young and strong he figured he could "power" every pitch with his bat. Elbie thought he was expected to throw every ounce of weight into each swing. In other words, he did not give his hitting intelligent thought, and until Stengel came along, no one attempted to start him thinking.

Always Tailor-Made

Fletcher always had to be tailor-made up at the plate. He always stood the same, took the same position in the box and swung the same. He was easy prey for smart pitchers. Last season, returning to the Bees after a banner year at Buffalo, the first sacker was throttled down to a .247 average by National League hurlers.

Stengel has an ideal subject in Fletcher. The youngster is naturally colorful, and has progressed to the Bees because he was better than the average player mechanically. Stengel is teaching him to hit balls out in front of him; to break him of "pulling" every ball to right field; to punch with his wrists, and drop outside pitches into left field. Elbie has enough power to drive to the fences with his wrists.

Perhaps Stengel's biggest job is to build up Fletcher's confidence in this new system. If a ball player goes hitless for two days, he often lets himself get "down." But if "Fletch" suddenly awakens to the realization that the Stengel plan is the only solution to his deflated batting average, the Bees will present a remodeled star to the National League and Boston.

Fletcher has always been a slow thinker, but he is gradually being converted to the Stengel system. It is not easy to teach a ball player to think for himself.

♦ ♦ ♦

The club is spending much time to increase the mechanical ability of the Milton boy and the disappointment will be great if he does not carry his share of the burden and come through with flying colors.

♦ ♦ ♦

You can show a player how plays should be made, but until he has gone through the motions out there on the diamond, the solution seldom makes a lasting impression.

♦ ♦ ♦

Last season Fletcher was ordered to stay out of cut-off plays from the outfield. This year he is being taught how to make them—by George Kelly, one of the wisest first basemen of modern baseball.

♦ ♦ ♦

Kelly offers a set ruling that a player should always get both hands on the ball when possible. Those fancy one-hand stops are only for the benefit of the grandstand.

♦ ♦ ♦

Al Lopez, according to Stengel, is feeling better at bat. Al's average also slumped in '37 and Casey is trying to maneuver the veteran catcher into a 20-point increase, at least.

E. R.

Shorten That Swing and 'Punch'

Casey Stengel, Bee Manager, Is No Longer "Casey at the Bat," but He Is Working to Improve the Hitting of Elbie Fletcher (Left), His First Baseman From Milton, Mass.

Cunningham Gets A. A. U. Trophy Again

By the Associated Press

New York, March 3

The annual Amateur Athletic Union trophy for the most meritorious performance in the A. A. U. indoor track and field championships has gone to Glenn Cunningham for the third time.

Local Carnival On Garden Ice In Preparation

The Skating Club of Boston, having accredited itself in such an exemplary manner in the national figure skating championships this past week at Philadelphia, now gives its undivided attention to preparing for its annual Ice Carnival, which is set for the 1st and 2nd of April at the Boston Garden.

While those three new champions, 12-year-old Gretchen Merrill, women's national novice champion; Joan Tozzer, women's national senior champion; and Bernard Fox, co-holder of the national pair championship with Miss Tozzer, will hold leading parts in this year's carnival. Those other local amateurs whose very commendable work has done so much to further the repeated successes of the Skating Club's carnicals will combine in efforts to make this forthcoming presentation the greatest yet attempted by the popular local organization.

This winter season of figure skating now approaches its climax with the great amateur figure skating carnival, entitled this year, "You're Invited."

Every afternoon and evening the ice of the Boston Arena is now a scene of earnest agitation, and though to one who might be invited to attend those daily rehearsals, it may all look like a hodge-podge of "Charlottes, Axel-Paulsons, and figure-eights," from the daily efforts of the local amateurs will emerge the numbers for the ice carnival, "You're Invited."

Hanley Banks on Freshmen For 1938 Terrier Eleven

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A warm, spring-like sun beat through Pat Hanley's office window yesterday afternoon. Pat was busy bending over an important looking paper filled with names.

"Our first guess is that you are checking over your spring football candidates," we said upon entering.

"That guess is enough," Pat answered smiling. "You know when weather like this comes around I'm just itching to get the boys out to Nickerson Field for spring conditioning."

Pat expects to get his squad off the mark on March 14 for five weeks of intensive drilling. What concerns the veteran B. U. coach the most now is the prospects of his group of freshmen who will be eligible for varsity competition next fall.

"We should have plenty of good 'green' material," Pat stated, "but it will take a lot of work during the spring to get them ready. If we can get in as much time as I hope for, I think the boys will come along fast enough to make the grade."

Only Four Regulars

With only four of the regulars that started against Boston College last fall back to answer Pat's call this year—Rollie Bernard, Chet Smith, Saul Nechtem, and Capt. Johnny Walker—the Terriers will depend wholly upon last year's reserves and the freshman squad.

Potentially, this freshman squad has plenty of good material. In the end department there will be Gil Priestly from Melrose, present hockey sensation with the Terrier yearlings, George Pantano and Ken Skarapowski of Chelsea, Jim McDonald from Revere, and Bill Barry, formerly of Boston English. Pat is certain that from this group his end problems will be satisfactorily solved.

Shortage for Center

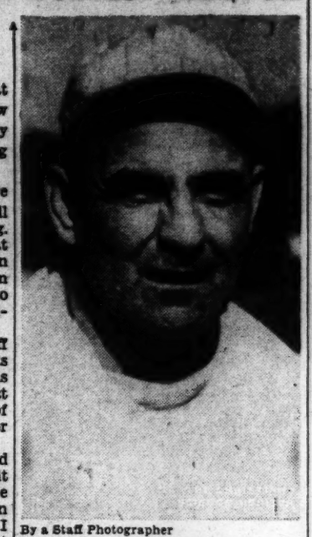
At the tackle berth Irwin Kopecky, now on academic probation, but likely to be ready next fall, will be back, but there will be plenty of this year's freshmen to give him a battle for the position. Ray Hartley of Lowell, yearling captain last fall; Herman Rosenthal, Brockton; Stephen Clifford, Roxbury; and Howard Johnson of Rhode Island, all are excellent prospects.

Also in other departments including the backfield there is bountiful material with, perhaps, a shortage in the center post. But this position will amply be taken care of by Captain Walker.

Hanley's two big problems this year will be developing a kicker to replace Felix Dixon and to find a fullback capable of filling Gary Famiglietti's position. During the spring practice Pat plans to spend much time with Russ Lawry, Nechtem, and Earl Crompton. The B. U. mentor feels certain that these boys will be able to deliver the goods by the time next fall rolls round.

Famiglietti and Dixon will assist Pat in the spring work. Both boys are entered in the Chicago All-Star game to be played this summer against the pros. Famiglietti is on the Bears' list for this fall while Dixon has signed with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Walt Homer, backfield coach, and Al Kawal, line coach, will work with Pat as in the past.



By a Staff Photographer

Pat Hanley
Boston University Grid Coach

New Major Sport Receives Trial Over Week End

Announcement by the Harvard Athletic Association that swimming would be classed as a major sport effective immediately, and that all those who place in the meet with Yale will receive a major letter, seems to be the only spark that was necessary to put the Crimson mermen in top shape.

Despite the fact that the annual meet with Yale always seems to be the high light in intercollegiate swimming, this week end will see, what on paper, stacks up to be the finest meet of the year. Friday night at the Indoor Athletic Building, Harvard will play host to Uncle Sam's Navy boys, all of which means color as the Middies always lend a zest of fire to all contests they enter. However, in this contest, Hal Ulen's well-coached swimmers should encounter little difficulty in scuttling the Navy.

Berizzi vs. Green

The outstanding race on tomorrow night's program should be the one between Dario Berizzi of Harvard and Milton Green of the Navy. In view of the fact that Dario has only been swimming the breast-stroke this year—he was converted by Ulen under stress from a free-styler—he has progressed amazingly. His large and well-formed shoulders seem to be well adapted for the difficult but very fast butterly stroke. The greater experience of the Navy man seems to tip the scales slightly in Navy's favor, but it should be the closest decision of the night.

The wonderful performance of Bill Kendall, Harvard sophomore and hailing from Australia, in beating Capt. Charlie Hutter in an exhibition 150-yard free style, last Saturday night, and in so doing shattering the world record for that distance, will cause the eyes of the swimming world to be focused on these two in their remaining encounters.

Pointing for Two Records

It is certain that Captain Hutter has been pointing for a world record in both the 50 and 100 all this year. He has broken both records in practice, but as yet has been unable to get the fast break necessary to duplicate this time in a race which would be recognized by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

In expressing his appreciation and pleasure over the official confirmation by the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports in elevating swimming to the rank of a major sport Coach Ulen said: "We hope to continue our record of success in the major ranks as we have in the minor. Harvard, having given swimming a major status, will influence New England college swimming and promote the sport in collegiate circles."

Canadians Win 5 to 0

MUNICH, Germany, March 3 (AP)—The touring Canadian hockey team defeated the United States squad 5 to 0, last night. The teams took part in the recent World's amateur championship at Prague, which was won by Canada.

Ice Hockey Dribblings

It has been many a season since Boston hockey fans have seen such good amateur hockey. Last night the Olympics edged the Granby Red Sox from Quebec, 8 to 7, in overtime, before some 4,000 excited spectators.

♦ ♦ ♦

Both Granby and the Olympics forfeited their places in the Quebec Provincial Hockey League play-offs and are engaging in what they term the "outlaw" championship. The play was wide open and interesting from start to finish.

♦ ♦ ♦

On the last visit here of Granby, during the regular schedule, the two battled to a six-all overtime. Last night Granby led 6-4 with less than five minutes to go, but the locals tied the score and went on to win in the overtime.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sunday afternoon the two teams will go at it again and most of those who saw the struggle last night will want to be on hand again. Later Manager Walter Brown hopes to bring down the winner of the Provincial league or a team from the Montreal senior league.

♦ ♦ ♦

Tonight the Bruins play in Chicago and while the game is important to Boston, it is even more important to the Hawks. Chicago leads Detroit Red Wings, which team, incidentally, is playing Rangers tonight in New York, by two points for third place in the American group and their race is too close for Bill Stewart's comfort.

♦ ♦ ♦

Although the Bruins seems to have the first-place position in the group fairly well settled, they are in no position to ease up. The Rangers are close enough to overhaul the locals with given opportunity and it behooves the Art Ross team to stretch its string of games without defeat to nine if possible tonight.

♦ ♦ ♦

The other game on tap in the National Hockey League tonight will see Americans at Canadiens in Montreal. These two teams are still racing for second place in the International group and Americans can go a long way toward establishing their claim by defeating the Frenchmen.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Cook brothers, Bun and Bill, are doing well in the coaching field. Bun has the Providence Reds in second place in their division of the International-American League and Cleveland, Bill's team, leads the other division. According to Bun Cook, Frank Brimsek, Providence goalie and the property of Boston, is ready for the major league at a moment's notice. He is one of the best Bun has ever seen come along.

♦ ♦ ♦

Bill has the young brother of the family, Bud, playing center ice for his Cleveland team. It always seemed too bad that Lester Patrick had not contrived somehow or other to have brought young Bud Cook up to the Rangers to create an all-brother forward line for at least one game. Bun played left wing and Bill right wing for Rangers year after year, with Frank Boucher, now coach of the Rangers, at center.

W. M.

Tigers Started a Trifle Late

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Dartmouth	8	3	482	425	.727
Harvard	5	4	336	336	.556
Pennsylvania	5	5	380	383	.500
Columbia	5	4	369	337	.556
Cornell	5	5	399	428	.500
Yale	3	7	343	389	.300
Princeton	3	6	326	333	.333

Result March 2

Princeton 38, Pennsylvania 36.

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Tab Princeton's rejuvenated Tigers as the team that arrived too late in the Eastern Intercollegiate League race.

For most of the season the Tigers, less Johnny Vruwink, their star forward and captain, were singularly amiable. But that's over. They've won three-straight league games, the latest a 38-to-36 triumph over Pennsylvania last night, which knocked the Quakers out of their tie for second with Harvard and Columbia.

Harvard is the next Princeton opponent, an unpleasant position for the Cantabs. They musts beat the Tigers to stay in the race for the title, which Dartmouth, to all intents and purposes, has had spread-eagled since early in the season. The Crimson invades Princeton, Saturday night.

Johnny Myerholz, Tiger forward, won last night's thriller for the Bengals with a field goal in the last 30 seconds of play after a fast and furious game, in which the lead changed hands 10 times.

Roy Menzel led the Quakers' first half attack with five field goals to give them a 19-to-15 advantage at half time. He and Vruwink were banished shortly after the start of the second half because of fouls and it was left to Meyerholz to pace the Tiger offense with 10 points and toss home the winning goal.

Tony Mischo, of Pennsylvania, was the game's high scorer with 11 tallies.

There are no league games scheduled for tonight.

Devens and Partner Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 3—Play advanced in the United States courttennis doubles championship tournament at the Racquet and Tennis Club, yesterday. D. C. Rand and R. L. Gray of New York won their match from F. S. Moseley and Gordon Douglas, Jr., of New York, 6—4, 3—6, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2; while Charles Devens and C. H. Stockton of Boston defeated Rodman Wanamaker and C. F. Havemeyer of New York, 6—3, 6—2, 6—0. Moseley is the champion of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, while Devens is the former Harvard varsity baseball and football star and New York Yankee pitcher.

Cadets Play Saturday

The First Corps Cadets, 211th Coast Artillery, M. N. G., anti-aircraft battery, renews a rivalry which began in 1932 when they play Battery C 197th C. A. A. A. of Laconia, N. H., in basketball, Saturday night, at the Cadet Armory, 105 Arlington Street. This is a home-and-home series with Laconia having the edge by one game.

Patty Berg Defeated

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 3 (AP)—Mrs. Jane Cothran Jameson of West Palm Beach halted Patty Berg's victorious march across southern golf tournaments yesterday when she eliminated the Minneapolis girl 2 and 1 in the first round of the Florida East Coast women's championship. Patty, top favorite and medalist, was cut down by machine-like firing from Mrs. Jameson's clubs. Patty's own game went to pieces on the last nine.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	22	2	15	108	80	46
Providence	19	6	14	88	68	44
New Haven	12	6	22	75	97	30
Springfield	8	7	27	80	124	23

Western Division

Cleveland	20	8	10	91	87	48
Pittsburgh	19	6	14	73	78	44
Syracuse	18	5	16	117	98	41

Result March 2

Providence 5, New Haven 1.

Pitcher Hamlin Signs

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Luke Hamlin, right-handed pitcher, has signed his contract for 1938, the Brooklyn Dodgers announced today. Hamlin won 11 games and lost 13 with the Dodgers last year and ranked 18th in the league for effectiveness with a 3.58 earned-run average.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

French-Belgian team of Letourner and DeBaets won New York's six-day bicycle race.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 4, Minneapolis 3.

N. E. College Results

Basketball

Mass. State 65, Boston Univ. 61.
Amherst 32, Yale 25.
Middlebury 45, Norwich 39.
R. I. State 73, Brown 61.

Swimming

Dartmouth 51, Springfield 24.

Boston Girl Advances

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP) — Hard-hitting Katharine Winthrop of Boston, No. 3 on the seeded list and No. 10 in the nation, today led the way into the semifinal round of the women's National indoor singles tennis championships by conquering Hope Knowles of Chestnut Hill, Pa., 6—4, 6—2.

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Continuing his quest for the first board court "triple" in three years, Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, Calif., yesterday stroked his way into the men's doubles quarter-finals and the mixed doubles semifinals of the National indoor tennis championships.

Sabin, whose progress into the singles round-of-eight has been effortless, was equally impressive in doubles. Teamed with Gregory S. Mangin, who scored the last "triple" in 1935, he helped oust Morey Lewis and Paul Graebner of Kenyon College, 6—1, 7—5, then returned to the court a few moments later, paired with Katharine Winthrop of Boston, to defeat Virginia Nash and C. R. Griffin, 6—0, 6—1.

The latter victory carried Sabin and Miss Winthrop into the quarter-finals, from where they went to the semifinals on a default.

Two of the three other seeded combinations also advanced in men's doubles. Frank Shields, United States No. 1 in 1933, and Eugene McCauliff, seeded second, got a round ahead of the field, and Bernard Coghlan of Pacific Palisades, Calif., and Dr. John McDiarmid of Princeon University, the No. 4 pair breezed past William Thompson and Udo Zanglein at 6—2, 6—2.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange (N. J.) veteran, and his partner, Ray Palmer, were forced to default when Palmer failed to report in time for their match. They had been ranked third.

Southern Pick-Ups

Many New Faces Appear

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 3—New names and new faces appear under the Stengel regime. Mike Bulas, the husky Lowell, Mass., pitcher, with eight years of experience in the minors, started with Hans Lobert at Bridgeport, Conn.

♦ ♦ ♦

Richard Errickson, named Leif after the Viking who reached America before Columbus, is a tall pitcher salvaged from the sandlots of Worcester, Mass. He won 14 and lost 12 with the cellar-dwelling Scranton club in '37 and has a real chance to stay with the Bees.

♦ ♦ ♦

John Niggeling, a veteran minor leaguer from Kansas City and Newark, is being groomed for a relief assignment. . . . Johnny Riddle, another seasoned vet who caught for Indianapolis and batted a neat .328, is promising.

♦ ♦ ♦

Bob Kahle is a young infielder who was a team-mate of Riddle in the American Association. He comes to Stengel highly recommended by scouts in that direction.

♦ ♦ ♦

Hal Maggert, an infielder-outfielder with a heavy bat and plenty of power, from Asheville, where he was the league's leading batter, may do.

♦ ♦ ♦

Edgar Mohler, the former Pennsylvania collegian, who first-based for Ottawa in 1937, is a big left-hander and a fine prospect. . . . Joe Walsh of Brookline, Mass., is the early sensation of the Bees' training camp. He is a talented fielder at shortstop and threatens to start the season at that position.

♦ ♦ ♦

Max West is an outfielder from the Missions club, and is one of the better prospects developed by the Pacific Coast League last year. West is only three years out of high school, stands over six feet, and also played first base in '37.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Bees' manager would have every weak hitter keep a bat in his hands 90 per cent of the time he is on the training field. "They get the feel of that wood after a while and are more natural up at the plate," reasons Stengel.

♦ ♦ ♦

"That's how I improved English," Casey continued. "I made him fool around with a bat even while I was holding a meeting in the clubhouse. That's what I want Fletcher to do."

♦ ♦ ♦

Stengel further says: "Pitchers don't like to throw to those poke hitters. They're hard to fool. It's those free swingers that the Hubbells and Deans like to pitch to. They can catch them off balance, and make them hit on the handle."

♦ ♦ ♦

Al Lopez was Stengel's field captain at Brooklyn, but Casey refuses to comment on the possibility of a team leader for the Bees.

♦ ♦ ♦

George Kelly, an old first sacker himself, should be able to teach Fletcher a few new tricks around the bag.

Sixty Midshipmen Report

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 3 (AP)—Sixty candidates for the U. S. Naval Academy football team turned out yesterday for the first field workout of the spring practice season.

Huskies vs. Eagles

When Northeastern closes its varsity hockey season with Boston College tomorrow night, one of the leading scorer in American ranks will be on the second line. Coach Herb Gallagher has decided to start a sophomore trio against the Eagles, keeping the high-scoring Johnny Byrne for relief duty.

The absence of Allan McCarthy, tiny right wing from Waltham, has broken up the regular Husky first line, so Gallagher will start Johnny Eckert, Leo Lennon, and Gerry Bracken. Working with Byrne on the second line will be Curt Ganong of Arlington, regular center, and Ray Johnson of Quincy, who has taken McCarthy's place.

With that set-up the second line is expected to play more of the game than the starting trio. The Huskies have been in a slump for the past fortnight but have high hopes of ending the season successfully. It started that way when Northeastern scored a 9-7 victory, its first in hockey history over the Eagles, early in January.

Byrne was sensational in that rapid-fire game, but since that time his college course has interfered with his practice and he has missed several games. He still ranks with the first five sharp-shooters, however, and hopes to add to his string tomorrow.

Cramer Accepts Terms

BOSTON, March 3 (AP)—Business Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox announced today that Roger (Doc) Cramer, fleet centerfielder, and one of the few holdouts, today had written he would accept the terms originally submitted by the club. Collins said Cramer would report to the training camp at Sarasota, Fla., in due time.

Harvard Poloists Face Eli

The Harvard polo team will play its first home intercollegiate match and its second match against Yale at the Commonwealth Armory Saturday night, the match being scheduled at 10.30.

Playing in the first game of the series at New Haven last Saturday, the teams engaged in a spectacular match, Harvard finally winning 17—12 as a result of the brilliant second-half play of its captain, Francis Skiddy von Stade. Von Stade scored six goals and Harvard overcame Yale's 8—5 lead to ride to its victory.

Interest in the match has been such that extra stands have been built at the Commonwealth Armory and arrangements have been made to have the Harvard band play between the periods thus contributing color to what always is one of the outstanding events of the Boston winter sports season.

Larger Playing Area

The increased playing area of the Commonwealth Armory as compared with the relatively small New Haven surface is expected to benefit both teams and to provide an even better brand of polo than in the first game. Both teams will go into the game in top shape and exceptionally well mounted.

The play of Capt. von Stade of the Harvard team may again give Harvard the edge in the series. Von Stade is playing the best polo of his Harvard career. He spent the entire fall in the Argentine competing with most of the outstanding international players and Saturday night he will be riding two of the polo ponies he brought back from South America.

Von Stade will be partnered in the Harvard team by Gay Dillingham and Warwick Stabler of Venezuela and Brussels. Gay Dillingham is a brother of Lowell and Ben Dillingham and a member of a famous polo playing family. He will be mounted on ponies which have been sent to Cambridge from the Dillingham ranch in Honolulu. This is his first year in varsity polo, but he is recognized as one of the games most promising players.

Schiffer No. 1 for Yale

The Yale team is equally well mounted and represents some of polo's best known families and supporters. Kenneth Schiffer will play No. 1 for Yale, Al Corey at No. 2, and Mott Woolley, back.

Both teams have had excellent seasons and Harvard's accomplishment in defeating the Army at West Point recently marked the first time in four years that the Cadets have been defeated on their own playing field. Yale has recently completed a series of matches in the middle West defeating top teams in Cincinnati and Chicago. Harvard next week will make a mid-western trip playing at Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	27	5	9	116	74	59
Rangers	24	5	12	130	77	53
Chicago	11	9	22	80	122	31
Detroit	9	11	21	77	100	29

Canadian Division

Toronto	20	8	13	120	106	48
Canadiens	16	10	15	105	108	42
Americans	15	9	15	87	83	39
Montreal	11	5	26	89	125	27

Games Tonight

Boston at Chicago.
Americans at Canadiens.
Detroit at Rangers.

Joe Medwick Signs

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 3 (AP)—Joe Medwick, National League batting champion, signed a one-year contract with the St. Louis Cardinals today. Medwick came to terms in a conference with Sam Breadon, owner of the St. Louis Club. Salary figures were not announced. The Cardinal outfielder, voted the most valuable player in the National League in 1937, is believed to have received $12,500 last season. Medwick immediately donned a uniform and reported to Manager Frankie Frisch at the Cardinals training camp here for the morning workout.

Rolfe Starts South

CONCORD, N. H., March 3 (AP)—Elated by what he termed a substantial pay increase, Robert (Red) Rolfe, of Penacook, third baseman of the New York Yankees, left today for Florida to join the world champions at their training camp. His brief contract argument over, Rolfe said he looked forward to his "best season."

Where to Dine

NEW YORK CITY

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.

DIXIE KITCHEN
One Block from Radio City
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

ROSETTA GORDON
359 Lexington Avenue
Table d'Hôte Luncheon 50c
Dinner 75c-90c
Open Sundays 5-8 P. M.
We Do Our Own Baking
Hot Breads a Specialty
2 Blocks from Grand Central

The Tasty Food served at the **CANTERBURY LUNCH**
is prepared by AMERICAN HOUSEWIVES
Reasonable Prices
Delightful Atmosphere
AIR COOLED and CONDITIONED
No Liquor Served
331 Madison Avenue
Entrance on 43rd St.
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Self Service

TROOMS
COLONIA, 379 Fifth Ave.
Near 35th Street
VANITY FAIR, 3 E. 38th
Luncheon 50c and 65c
Also a la carte. Closed Sundays

PATRICIA MURPHY'S
BARCLAY RESTAURANT
33 East 60th St., New York City
and
CANDLELIGHT RESTAURANT
114 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
LUNCHEON — DINNER — CATERING
An Informal and Cordial Interest In Your Comfort Together With Really Good Food

Maison A. De Winter
36 W 48th St., in Radio City
Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town
Lunch 65c-85c Dinner $1 and $1.25 Also a la carte
Accommodations for parties
Open Sundays

ROSE MARIE
17 EAST 48ST STREET
Just a few steps east of Library Lions
REAL HOME COOKING
Luncheon from 65c up
Dinner from 85c up
No Liquors Served—Closed Sundays

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72D STREET
Serves quality food, thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid a restful environment most pleasing to its patrons.
LUNCHEON 55c. DINNER 65c-75c
(Sundays included)

The Hearthstone
GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

BRONX, N. Y. C.

BRONX
The Griddle Restaurant
2506 Grand Concourse
4 Doors North of Fordham Road
Where the best quality of food is served at moderate prices.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE BLUE GRILL
—ALWAYS—
"For Real Home Cooking"
1103 Bergen St.
Near Christian Science Church
For Parties Call President 3-8767

Dollys
Tel. TRiangle 5-5024
Individual Dishes a La Carte
Luncheons
Afternoon Teas
Dinners
449-462 Albee Square
Opp. the Front Entrance of Loeser's

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Street
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

John Ebersole's
49 Mamaroneck Avenue
at Post Road
Delicious Low Priced Table D'Hote Luncheons or Dinners. Afternoon Tea with those inimitable Southern Waffles.
No Liquor Open Sundays

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year around 13 Market St.
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M to 8:30 P. M.
65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

PORTLAND, ORE.

Sign of the Rose Tea Shop
LUNCHEON · TEA · DINNER
MAUDE REEVES BUSHNELL
ALDERWAY 8190 · · BEacon 7916

SATURDAY and SUNDAY SNOW TRAINS

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Sat., March 5th

Lv. North Station	9:30 A. M.
Lv. Winchester	9:42 A. M.
Ar. Lv. Plymouth	5:20 P. M.

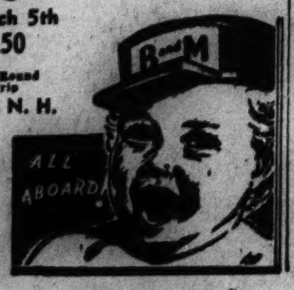
$2.50 Round Trip

Conway, No. Conway, Intervale, N. H.
SUNDAY, MARCH 6th

Lv. North Station	8:15 A. M.
Lv. Reading	8:30 A. M.
Ar. Lv. Intervale	5:30 P. M.

$2.75 Round Trip

Children under 12 half fare on either day
DINING CAR SERVICE. Equipment and Sports Clothing for Rent in Sports Car.
BOSTON AND MAINE



Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est) 450,000
Previous day 496,315
1938 volume to date 39,610,290
1937 volume to date 116,455,326

Trend Irregular In Stock Market; Trading Still Dull

NEW YORK March 3 (AP)—Light buying support entered the stock market today after a slippery start and early losses running to a point or more were pared or cancelled.

The dips and recoveries were slow, however, although the activity was slightly better than in yesterday's dragging session. Moderate declines were in the majority near the final hour.

Transfers were at the rate of about 450,000 shares.

Lack of interest, rather than depressed sentiment, brokers said, accounted mainly for the sliding tendencies exhibited by the list in the morning.

Most traders apparently saw few business recovery signs and were inclined to keep buying powder dry pending the Interstate Commerce freight rate decision and more definite indications of just how far Congress would go in revising the much-disputed tax laws.

Some Stocks Lower

On the downward slant the greater part of the day—some erased minus marks later—were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, J. I. Case, International Harvester, American Telephone, Western Union, North American, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio, Philip Morris, U. S. Rubber, Union Carbide and National Supply.

U. S. Rubber gave ground at the opening, but subsequently improved, following announcement of the company's re-capitalization plans involving $45,000,000 in new bonds partly for retiring the existing issue.

Anaconda, Kennecott and other copper shares were among the first to come back. These were aided by a small boost in the price of the export metal.

Resistant were du Pont, St. Joseph Lead, Allis Chalmers, Southern Pacific and Johns-Manville.

Bonds Irregular

Bonds of speculative rating moved downward today with second grade rails leading the way.

Low-yield bonds continued well supported. A few corporates improved small fractions and U. S. Governments recorded gains ranging from 1-32d to 6-32ds.

Down 1 to 2 or more points in late trading were Wabash first 5s, 1939; Southern Railway general 6s,; Nickel Plate 5½s; Great Northern 4s, 1946, "G"; St. Paul 3½s; Delaware & Hudson refunds 4s, and Colorado & Southern 4½s.

Although trading was light, selling activities broadened toward the close. Heaviness of the stock market tended to depress trading sentiment.

The foreign list was mixed with declines predominating in Japanese, Polish and South American groups.

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)—Fairly general selling depressed the curb market today, with offerings of oils and metals most plentiful.

Newmont Mining and Aluminum Co. were more than a point lower near the final hour. Losses up to a point were made by Gulf Oil, Creole Petroleum, International Petroleum and American Cyanamid "B." Pittsburgh Plate Glass lost around 1½.

Bright spots were Sherwin Williams, up around 1, and Pan American Airways, fractionally higher.

Wheat Prices Lose Ground in Chicago

CHICAGO, March 3 (AP)—Wheat prices lost ground in Chicago today, and at times fell more than a cent a bushel.

Prospects of moisture helpful to domestic crops in parts of the Southwest and West, together with authoritative private estimates that indicated substantial crop improvement since Dec. 1, had a bearish effect. New crop deliveries, July and September, were relatively weaker than May, although there was some selling of May against purchases of July.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ¼-⅜ under yesterday's finish, May 92¾-⅞, July 87⅞-⅛, corn unchanged to ⅛ lower, May 59¼-⅜, July 60¾, and oats ⅛-⅜ off.

Exchange Asks Data On Brokers' Income

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has announced that it is gathering statistics on brokerage house income from customers' accounts, and polling members' views on the question of feasibility of service charges of inactive accounts.

Taking fact-finding steps, the committee on quotations and commissions has mailed to members and member firms a letter asking complete statistics on securities accounts of customers whose names begin with the letters "B" and "S" for the period from Nov. 1, 1937, to Jan. 31, 1938. It was pointed out that accounts of customers whose names begin with "these two letters will represent a fairly accurate cross-section of all your accounts."

Foreign Markets

London: Publication of the Government's estimates for defense purposes created fears of further taxation or borrowing and stock prices were generally weak most of the day. British funds sold lower and trans-Atlantic shares were in supply. U. S. Steel declined two points. Tobacco, oil and mining securities closed down and German bonds reacted a point. Rubbers were featureless.

Paris: Government bonds were in better demand today and the market as a whole was firm. Rentes finished with gains of 15 to 25 centimes and bank shares were higher. Suez Canal advanced 100 francs and Royal Dutch was up 68. Industrial also closed higher.

Liverpool: Cotton gained 4 to 6 points on firm overseas markets and a shortage of contracts. Trading was small.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
40⅝	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	Mar 2
52	36	Acme Sti (4)	2	40	40	40	Feb 15
10⅜	8½	Adams Exp (.60g)	15	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Feb 28
23	19⅛	Addressog (1.40)	4	21½	21½	21½	
3	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2	2	2	2	Mar 1
58¼	46½	Air Reduction (1a)	12	58¾	54¼	55⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	1	Air-Way El Appl	4	1	1	1	Mar 2
13⅜	10⅝	Alas Juneau (.60a)	6	11½	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
1⅝	1¼	Alleghany Corp	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Mar 2
17⅜	12	Alleghany pf xw	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
17⅞	11¼	Alleghany pf($3)ww	9	15½	14⅝	15	— ⅝
17¼	12	Alleghany pf($4)ww	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
17⅛	13½	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
21¾	16½	Allegheny Steel	2	18½	18½	16½	— ¼
9⅛	7½	Allen Industries	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Mar 2
176½	154½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	*3	167	167	167	—1
9¾	8	Allied Kid (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Mar 2
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	6½	Allied Strs	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
53½	42	Allied St pf (5)	1	49	49	49	Feb 28
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝o)	46	47⅛	45½	46¾	— ⅛
15¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	13	13	13	— ½
3⅜	2⅛	Amal Leather	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Mar 2
24	16	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	Mar 1
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	4	68½	67½	67½	—1½
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	1	62	62	62	Mar 1
18⅞	11	Am Bk Note (½o)	4	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
42½	30⅞	Am Bk Shoe(3.40g)	4	39½	38	38	—1½
91½	70⅝	Am Can (4)	2	87	87	87	—2
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	+2
27½	19⅛	Am Car&Fdy(¾g)	4	23⅛	23	23¼	— ⅛
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	1	44	44	44	+1
17⅝	12⅜	Am Ch & Cab (½o)	*11	15½	14¾	14¾	
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
104⅛	95	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104⅛	104¼	104⅛	Mar 2
8½	6	Am Colortype	1	7½	7½	7½	Mar 1
13¾	10½	Am Com Alco (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
16¾	13¼	Am Crystal S (⅛e)	6	14	13½	14	
4¾	3⅝	Am Encaus Tiling	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅝	3	Am & Foreign Pow	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	13	Am & F P $6 pf	10	18	18	18	Mar 2
18½	14⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	4	23¾	23	23	Mar 2
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	Mar 2
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	Feb 24
4⅜	3	Am Hide&Leather	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	21	21	21	Feb 24
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	36	36	36	— ½
2¾	1⅝	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Mar 2
18	15½	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	18	18	18	Mar 2
7⅞	6¾	Am International	1	7	7	7	Mar 2
23½	18½	Am Locomotive	16	21¾	21	21¾	— ¼
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	1	64	64	64	Mar 2
14½	12⅜	Am M & Fdy (.30e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	2	4	4	4	— ⅜
39¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	6	32⅜	32½	32⅝	— ¾
104	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
8	7½	Am Pow & Lt	5	8	5	5	
40½	26	Am P & L 86pf(1¼k)	4	31⅜	31½	31⅜	— ⅛
33	22	AmP&L$5pf(.833⅓k)	2	28	27⅝	28	Mar 2
14¾	11⅛	Am Rad&St S (.80)	32	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	8	19⅛	19	19	— ¾
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	3	75¾	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅛
20½	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Mar 1
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
56¾	44¼	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	20	50	48⅝	50	
131	221	Am Sm&R pf (7)	5	124¾	124½	124½	Mar 1
52	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	52	52	52	Mar 2
34¾	22⅜	Am Sti Fdrs (¼e)	10	30	29¼	29⅝	— ⅜
11¾	8¼	Am Stores	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	28	27½	27½	Feb 28
113½	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	112½	112½	112½	Mar 2
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1)	5	17½	17	17½	Mar 2
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	135½	135⅜	135⅝	—1¼
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	1	65	65	65	— ¼
72¾	62½	Am Tob B (5)	6	66⅛	66¾	66¾	— ¼
139⅝	138⅜	Am Tob pf (6)	3	139½	139½	139½	Mar 2
7⅞	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
13½	8⅜	Am Wat Wks	13	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar 2
5½	4	Am Woolen	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	5	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	7	6⅞	6⅞	7	— ⅛
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	2	37⅛	37⅛	37½	Jan 7
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (¾e)	85	33	32¼	33	+ ⅛
50	36	Anacon W & C	1	39	39	39	
18	15½	Anchor Hk Gl(.60a)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Feb 18
3½	3⅛	A P W Paper	6	3½	3½	3½	Feb 24
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	27	27	27	Mar 1
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	98	98	98	Mar 2
6⅞	5½	Armour Ill	14	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
72	44	Arm Ill pr pf	13	46⅛	45	45	Mar 2
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	30⅛	Armstrong Crk (¼e)	4	34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
7½	6⅛	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5½	3¼	Artloom Corp	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
8⅜	6⅜	Asso Dry Goods	4	7⅛	7	7	— ⅜
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Feb 7
		Assd D Gd 2 pf (7g)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Feb 26
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	22	38	36¾	37¼	— ⅜
72	60½	Atch T&SF pf (5)	4	65	63½	63½	—2½
27⅜	20¼	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	3	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
7¾	5⅝	Atl G & W Indies	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
14½	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	12	12	12	Feb 25
24	20	Atl Refining (1)	19	23⅜	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	6	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅛
9¾	7¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	Mar 2
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	47	47	47	—1
7¾	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	6	6	6	Feb 28
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	
3½	2¼	Austin Nichols	4	2¾	2½	2½	Mar 1
4⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
		B					
10¾	7¾	Bald Loco ct	14	10	9⅞	10	
10⅞	7¾	Balt & Ohio	12	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
13¾	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	11⅞	11½	11⅞	— ⅛
34	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	Mar 1
19	14½	Barber Co (1g)	10	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅜
10½	8	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	9	9	9	Feb 26
16¾	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	34	15½	15⅛	15¼	
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cig(.18¾e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
17¾	15	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	17	16½	17	+ ⅜
94½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
103⅞	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	2	103⅜	103⅛	103⅞	Feb 28
8¾	7½	Belding-Hem (¼e)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
83	82	Belg R R pf (3.27g)	8	82	82	82	Feb 16
14½	10⅞	Bendix Aviat	6	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
19	16⅝	Benf Ind Ln (.45e)	4	19	19	19	
40½	29	Best & Co (2¼a)	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
65⅞	50½	Beth Steel	102	57⅞	56½	57⅜	— ⅜
16½	14½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	*1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
98½	89½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Mar 2
28	20¼	Bigelow-Sanf	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
17¼	12¼	Black & Decker	2	15	14½	14½	— ¼
14	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	37	14⅝	13⅝	14½	+ ⅜
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	17	29⅝	28¾	29½	— ⅞
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
13¾	12	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ¼
19⅝	13⅜	Borden Co (1.60)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
28½	21½	Borg-Warner (2a)	94	28⅛	26½	27½	+1⅜
4¾	3	Boston & Maine	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
22¼	16⅜	Bower Roll B (½e)	2	18¾	18½	18½	—1½
10⅜	7½	Bridgprt Br	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
26¼	19¼	Briggs Mfg (4g)	8	23½	23	23	— ⅛
30½	23	Briggs & Strat (⅝e)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Feb 26
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
	13¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
9¾	6⅜	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Mar 2
13⅜	8⅝	Bkly-Man Tr	2	10½	9⅝	9⅝	Mar 2
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	Mar 2
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	1	15⅜	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	Feb 9
16	7¾	Brunswk Balke(1g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Mar 2
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	7	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
6¾	4½	Budd Mfg	3	5½	5⅜	5½	
5⅝	3⅜	Budd Wheel (.20g)	2	4½	4½	4½	
20	15½	Bullard Co (¼e)	44	19¾	19	19	— ⅜
31½	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	22	32⅛	30¾	31¾	+1
9½	7	Burling Mills (1)	2	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅜
20¼	16½	Burr Add M (.20e)	4	18⅝	18	18	
3½	2	Bush Terminal	5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8	8	8	— ⅜
8⅜	6¾	Butler Bros (.80)	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
22	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	
4⅜	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
11⅜	8⅝	Byers (A M) Co	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
19¾	15½	Byron Jackson (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Mar 2
		C					
24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	21¼	21½	21½	— ⅛
49¼	49¼	Calif Pack pf(2½)	1	49½	49¼	49¼	Feb 25
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅞	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	6	14½	14½	14½	
19¾	13½	Can Dry G Ale	23	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
8½	6¾	Canad Pacific	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
36	29	Cannon Mills (⅝o)	1	36	36	36	Feb 23
7¼	4⅞	Capital Ad A (½g)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
18	15½	Carpenter Sti (.10e)	1	17	17	17	Mar 2
4½	3½	Carriers&Gn (.35g)	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
97½	79	Case (J I) Co (6g)	3	88	87	88	—2
35½	29¼	Caterpil Trac (⅝e)	4	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅝
102⅞	100½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	7	18⅝	16½	18⅝	
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	7	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅜
28	26	Cent Aguirre (3.30g)	1	27¼	27¼	27½	Mar 2
	4½	Cent Foundry	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11	9¼	Cent R R N J	1	11	11	11	Feb 23
8¼	6	Cent Vic Sug (½g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 28
5½	4	CenturyRibM(.10a)	1	4	4	4	Mar 2
46½	35½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	3	41	40⅝	41	— ⅛
8⅜	6	Certain-teed Prod	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Mar 2
30½	27	Champ Pap (½e)	2	28	28	28	Feb 28
13¼	7¾	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Feb 8
38½	31½	Ches & Ohio (1¼e)	38	37	35½	37	
89	88	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Feb 26
48⅛	37¼	Ches Corp (3)	22	48¼	46⅝	48¼	
1¼	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 23
3¾	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 3
1¾	1	Chi & N West	4	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	3	Chi & N West pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Mar 2
1¼	⅛	Chi Ort West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅜	3	Chi Ort W pf	9	4½	4¼	4¼	Mar 1
14	11	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Mar 2
	⅛	Chi M &P & P	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	Mar 1
1¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅞	8⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	6	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
32½	27	Chi Rhou T ev pf (3)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ½
1¼	⅛	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Mar 1
2½	1½	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅞	1⅝	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	2¾	2	2	Mar 1
12⅞	9½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	10	10	10	Feb 18
16¾	12⅜	Chick Cot Oil (⅝o)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
5½	2¾	Childs Co	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
63½	48⅞	Chrysler Corp	100	63½	59⅝	62	— ⅝
13½	11¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	2	11½	11	11	— ⅛
3¾	2¾	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 28
24	17½	Clark Equip	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Feb 28
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph B(2.80g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Feb 28
41	23½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	5	39⅝	39	39¼	— ¼
15½	13¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	1	15	15	15	
125	112	Coca-Cola (⅝e)	1	122	123	123	— ¾
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Mar 1
98½	87½	Colgate-Pm -P pf (8)	2	94	92¾	92¾	Mar 2
27⅜	20½	Coll & Atk (⅛e)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
20	15	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	2	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
86½	83¾	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	1	18	18	18	— ¾
16⅜	13⅜	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	*1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 25
10¼	10¼	Colum G&El (.45g)	16	7¾	7½	7¾	
70	60	Colum G & E pf A (6)	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	Mar 2
18½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	14	14	14	Feb 26
33⅞	30	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	32½	33⅝	32⅞	Mar 1
76	63¼	Colum Carbon (4)	2	66	66	66	—4
38¾	31½	Coml Credit (4)	2	35½	35½	35½	— ⅝
86	86	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	88	88	88	Feb 18
44¾	36	Coml Invest Tr (4)	7	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
94¾	93	Com In T cv pf(4½)	1	96½	96½	96½	Feb 21
10	7⅝	Coml Solvents (.60)	7	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
2	1½	Comwith & South	36	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
43½	30	Com&South pf(1½k)	4	36½	36½	36½	
27⅝	22¾	Comwith Ed (1¾)	2	24	24	24	— ⅜
7½	6	Conde Nast	2	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
24½	20½	Congoleum-N (⅛e)	3	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	2	7½	7⅜	7½	
19½	13¾	Consol Airer (½g)	4	16⅜	16	16⅜	— ⅛
8	6½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Mar 1
28⅞	20¼	Consol Edison (⅛e)	20	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	6	92¼	92	92	
1⅝	1¼	Consol Film Ind	1	1½	1½	1½	Mar 1
6⅜	5½	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Mar 2
5¾	4½	Consol Laundries	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Mar 2
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	19	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
101⅞	101⅞	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	Feb 21
7½	3⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
½	⅜	Consol Textile	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5¾	3⅜	Consol'n Coal	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar 1
22	13½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Feb 10
86½	83¾	Consum Pw pf (4½)	1	85	85	85	Mar 1
16⅜	12⅜	Container Cp (1.20)	14	15	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅛
16¾	10¼	Cont Baking A	6	14½	14	14¼	— ⅛
3¾	1½	Cont Bak B	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
88	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 1
48⅝	38¼	Cont Can (⅛e)	4	43	42⅝	43	— ½
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	3	110	110	110	Mar 1
9⅞	7½	Cont Diam Fib	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Mar 2
32	27½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	31½	31	31	— ⅝
1¾	1¼	Cont Motors	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	27½	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	12	32½	32	32	— ½
16½	12½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Mar 2
65½	58⅜	Corn Products (3)	3	64⅝	64½	64⅝	
106¾	104	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	104½	104	104	Feb 24
4¾	3¾	Coty Inc (.10g)	5	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
29¼	19	Crane Co (1g)	34	28⅝	27½	28¼	
98	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1

Commerce and Industry • # Tax Bill Seen Onerous; Concessions More Apparent Than Real • Business and Finance

Sees Higher Rail Rates Alternative To U.S. Ownership

NEW YORK (AP)—Fairman R. Dick, New York, an investment banker and authority on railroads, told a gathering of savings bankers railroads must be permitted to charge "adequate rates" for their service as an alternative to government ownership and support through general taxation.

Speaking at the opening of the spring savings conference of the American Bankers Association, Mr. Dick said the forces depressing railroad earnings were beyond control of rail management.

An application pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission for a freight rate increase to tide the carriers over another crisis, he pointed out, had met opposition in some quarters on the contention low rates for shippers should take precedence over railroad needs.

"The fundamental reason why definite suggestions to improve railroad earnings meet social and political resistance," he continued, "is because, under any set of conditions, an increase in net earnings necessitates either a reduction in expenses or an increase in charges to the public, or a combination of both. And either of these methods meets with strong popular resistance.

Political Pressures Great

"With earnings at present critical levels and with railroad credit in collapse, it might be thought that arguments to restrict railroad rates and therefore railroad earnings, would be unsound to the point of absurdity. But unfortunately the political pressures tending to reduce earning power are so great that the arguments continue undiminished in intensity."

H. H. Reinhard, vice-president of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company, St. Louis, declared the country sooner or later would "be called upon to decide whether or not it desires business conducted through government instrumentalities or through private concerns.

"The two," he said, "cannot long exist side by side because private enterprise cannot survive."

Against Gov't Agencies

Opposition to creation of government-sponsored agencies to compete with private savings institutions was expressed by Philip A. Benson, Brooklyn savings banker and vice-president of the American Bankers Association.

"If new agencies of thrift and savings are to be chartered," he said, "let them be confined to localities where savings banks do not exist.

"During a long period of depression, the fund of savings in this country has been preserved intact. The confidence the people have had in our institutions of savings has continued unshaken."

Steel Industry's Employment Drops 6.5 P. C. in January

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel industry employed an average of 475,000 workers during January, a drop of 6.5 per cent from the December average of 508,000, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported.

Employment in the industry reached a record high of 603,000 last August. Since then, the Institute pointed out, steel output has dropped 65 per cent. It was estimated employment declined 21 per cent and pay rolls around 49 per cent from the August figure of $92,663,000. Employment in January, 1937, averaged 548,000.

January pay rolls totaled $47,578,000, down 8.6 per cent from the December total of $52,062,000. In January, 1937, they amounted to $76,423,000.

The Institute reported, hourly earnings of the industry's wage earning employees as 80.5 cents per hour in January against 81.7 cents in December and 72 cents in January, 1937.

Wage earners worked an average of 22.9 hours per week in January against 23.4 hours in December and 40.5 hours in January last year.

Tampa Firm Awarded U. S. Ship Contract

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced it had approved a bid by the Tampa (Fla.) Shipbuilding and Engineering Company for the construction of four diesel type, single screw, steel cargo vessels.

The Tampa firm bid $1,815,663 for each of the four vessels, or a total of $7,262,652 for the group.

The commission said it had taken no action with respect to the bids for the construction of eight other cargo vessels.

Chariman Emory S. Land said the bid submitted by the Tampa company "falls approximately within the range of the commission's own estimate on what the ship should cost."

The commission said the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding and Drydock Company was the next low responsible bidder on the 12 ships.

The Newport News Company bid $2,276,000 each for the construction of four steam propelled vessels. The Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company of Chester, Pa., the commission said, was the next low responsible bidder with $2,247,560 each for four steam powered vessels.

The Tampa company must complete the first vessel within 420 calendar days, counting Sundays and holidays. It has an extra allowance of 60 days for each of the three additional vessels.

Business Failures Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the five days ended Feb. 24 amounted to 246, lowest for any week thus far in the year, and compared with 269 in the preceding five-day period and 186 for the comparable short week in 1937, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Street Sees Jokers and Double Taxation in Revised Tax Bill

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall street seems to feel that the tax revision which passed from the House Ways and Means Committee to the House of Representatives at Washington yesterday is not such a concession to business as it seems. The impression has floated around here that because the bill seems to reduce the undivided profits tax (hereinafter called the UDP tax) from its former 7 to 27 per cent down to a maximum of 4 per cent, that "virtually nothing but the principle of the UDP tax has been retained." Those here who have studied the matter say otherwise. Jokers in the bill, they say, increase the weight of both taxes, the normal income tax and the UDP.

New Proposal Works Backward

Briefly, under the old arrangement (Revenue Act of 1936) the normal tax on corporate income is 15 per cent (it comes to about 14.88 per cent for a corporation with $1,000,000 net because the rate on the first few thousand dollars is low), and then there is a UDP tax of 7 per cent on the first 10 per cent the corporation keeps for the business and so up to 27 per cent on the last 10 per cent; so that if nothing is paid out the UDP tax on $1,000,000 net income is 17¼ per cent, which added to the normal tax is about 32 per cent. It takes algebra or the rule of successive approximations to figure this out, but this is the correct answer.

The new proposal works backward. The normal tax is jacked up 33⅓ per cent, from 15 to 20 per cent. Then the UDP is reversed. Instead of a tax on undivided profits there is a credit for divided profits, i. e., for dividends. For every $1 of dividends there is 4 cents reduction in the normal tax.

If everything is paid out (100 per cent of earnings) the exemption is 4 per cent of earnings, reducing the normal tax, nominally to 16 per cent. Thus, on the face, the corporation paying out nothing now is taxed 20 per cent against a former 32 per cent, and the corporation paying out everything is taxed 16 per cent against 15. Actually, after the algebra, its tax, on $1,000,000 net, comes to 16⅔ per cent against 14.884 per cent.

Two Jokers in Bill

Here is the first joker. Corporations paying out nothing would get large relief, being taxed only 20 per cent against a present 32 per cent. But there aren't many of them. On the other hand corporations paying out everything or nearly everything get hurt more than before; and they are by far in the majority. Returns of 145,000 corporations for 1936 showed average distribution of dividends equal to 81.4 per cent of taxable net income. The larger corporations, with net of $5,000,000 or over, paid out 90 per cent.

It can be put this way. If all these corporations earn $4,000,000,000 and distribute $3,000,000,000, they would pay under the present rate 15 per cent normal tax on the $4,000,000,000, or about $600,000,000, and a slight matter of $31,000,000 UDP tax. New way, they would pay 20 per cent normal tax of $800,000,000, then get a maximum relief, if they paid out everything, of $133,000,000 (use algebra or slide-rule or consult specialist). The result is more taxes no matter how thin the corporate savings are sliced.

Another joker represents the thin edge of the advancing but indirect drive on tax-exempt contracts. Many corporations own government bonds. The interest they receive is tax-exempt. The new tax bill would hit this indirectly. The dividends paid, for which the 4 per cent exemption from the normal tax is to be granted, must be reduced by the amount of interest on government bonds received by the corporation. So if it merely broke even on operations and its net income was merely the amount of this interest, on government bonds, then despite paying out everything in dividends it would pay 20 per cent on this interest.

Third Basket Tax Hit

The part of the new bill most severely criticized in Wall Street is of course the so-called "third basket" or 1-B clause, putting a heavy UDP tax on family-owned industrial corporations. This both overlaps and extends the principle of Section 102 of the Revenue Act, passed in 1921, penalizing "undue" retention of earnings for the purpose of evading personal taxes, plus the subsequent taxes on "incorporated pocketbooks" ending in the prohibitive taxes on personal holding companies written into the law last summer, plus the present UDP tax on all corporations (with a few exemptions for open-end investment trusts, banks, etc.) imposed in 1936. It would hit particularly the family-owned small-town industry, like the typical New England textile plant, plus the typical newspaper and local bank, plus, of course, Henry Ford.

The whole principle of taxing retained earnings, or corporate "savings," is seen here as double taxation, and in fact this accusation is extended also to the present capital gains tax. When earnings are retained, either by an incorporated pocket-book or by an industrial corporation, and whether for the purpose of enabling owners to evade personal income tax or of enabling the corporation to ride out obsolescence and hard times, they are added to capital as an additional nest-egg which must eventually be hatched and pay tax. Unless they are used up to enable a corporation to keep its plant in operation in hard times, they pile up and ultimately yield the government a revenue either (a) by increasing the taxable earnings, or (b) by being ultimately distributed as dividends, taxable to individuals, or (c) by increasing the capital value of the share-owner's stock and so causing an ultimate capital gains tax, or (d) by becoming subject to an ultimate tax on the estate of the beneficial owner.

How Treasury Benefits

For example: last fall the third Circuit Court of Appeals ruled against the Treasury in the case of National Grocery Company versus Helvering. National Grocery was a big one-man concern in Brooklyn. Of its approximately $1,700,000 of earnings since the war hardly any had been paid in dividends. The owner borrowed his living expenses without interest from his corporate child.

The Treasury said the corporation was withholding dividends to save the owner income taxes, violating Section 102. The Court seemed to think the dividend policy was older than Section 102 and had good business reasons. The point, however, is that on an accounting basis it can be shown that on the passing of the sole stockholder of this corporation the Government will get slightly more, in the form of an estate tax on the declared market value of all this corporation's assets and on an appropriate sum for good will than it would if the profits were paid to him yearly in dividends and then taxed on his income. Thus if the Treasury could have reached this corporation with a tax on its reinvested earnings, it would be taxing them twice, once when invested, and a second time when they became part of a taxable estate, to say nothing of a possible and even probable third time when they increased the earnings of the corporation before the owner passed on.

Sees Double Taxation

The set-up of the capital gains tax since 1934 is also said here to poduce double taxation. The tax falls first on the capital, then on the income, as follows. A man buys an equity for $1,000,000, and sells it for $2,000,000. He could not do so unless its earning power had increased, whether through reinvestment of earnings or luck. He pays a tax on the gain, anyway, when he sells. Then the other man who buys it must pay a tax on the added income as it presumably rolls in. This would be fair enough, except that if the income falls off, and with it the capital value, the other man gets no allowance for his capital loss.

The disposition continues here to blame the UDP tax in part for the current depression, by the following reasoning. Its philosophy was expressed in a nutshell by Herman Oliphant, Treasury idea-man and its reputed father, when he told a Congressional committee unconditionally that "corporations need no reserves." This is taken here as on a par with saying "individuals need no savings." So corporations scattered their earnings broadcast in late 1936 and 1937, and last August they saw a possible business recession yawning ahead, an anti-corporate-savings philosophy at Washington behind them, and somewhat depleted treasuries beneath them. The New York Times' index of business activity then dropped with four times the speed of the 1929-1932 descent. The Street thinks there is a connection.

Long-and-Short-Haul Clause Repeal Urged By Frank H. Plaisted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—If railroads are to meet promptly new and changing competitive conditions, flexibility must be restored to the process of railroad price-making, according to Frank H. Plaisted, freight traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Lines, testifying before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Holding that "this is a pressing need of the railroads themselves and of the producers dependent upon them for marketing products," Mr. Plaisted, who appeared in support of the Pettengill bill, declared that "there could be no greater contribution to this purpose than to repeal the outworn and now unnecessary long-and-short-haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act."

Long delays in adjusting railroad rates to the needs of traffic either stop its movement or divert the business to competitors, he said. "Even where, after long investigation, some measure of relief from the rigid rule is obtained," he continued, "it frequently transpires that either change in conditions or the nature of the terms imposed, renders the authorized rate ineffective in preventing the loss of traffic."

Mr. Plaisted reminded the Committee that the Pettengill bill, which "grew out of the general dissatisfaction of both shippers and carriers with the present long-and-short-haul clause," was originally introduced in Congress through arrangements made by the National Industrial Traffic League, a large organization of shippers' representatives. The measure has the backing of all the railroads, he added.

Open Market Committee Elects

WASHINGTON (AP) — The open market committee of the Federal Reserve Board has elected three new members.

The new members are J. N. Peyton, president of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank; George J. Schaller, president of the Chicago Bank, and Oscar Newton, president of the Atlanta bank.

They replace W. A. Day, San Francisco; W. M. Martin, of St. Louis, and B. A. McKinney, of Dallas.

Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the board, was re-elected chairman of the committee, and George L. Harrison, president of the New York bank, was named vice-chairman again.

The open market committee conducts the purchases and sales of government securities by the 12 Federal Reserve banks, influencing the credit supply of the nation's commercial banks. When the committee buys securities it increases the supply of cash in the banks by freeing funds the banks have invested in securities.

U.S. Rubber Co. Plans to Retire 5 Per Cent Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A special meeting of stockholders has been called by the United States Rubber Company to decide on the issuance of first mortgage bonds up to $75,000,000 with which the management intends to retire the outstanding $50,000,000 of 5 per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds due on January 1, 1947, provided the sale of $45,000,000 of the proposed bonds can be arranged at a lower rate than 5 per cent.

Approval will be asked the stockholders for the retirement of 38,909 preferred shares and 81,588 shares of common stock of United States Rubber now held in the name of the Mayer Rubber Company, a wholly owned subsidiary. The approval of a change in the par value of the common stock, now without par value, to $10 a share, also will be sought.

The 1,567,261 shares of common, which have been carried at $100,895,401, then would have an aggregate par value of $15,672,610. Stockholders also will be asked to authorize the extension of the company's charter for a further fifty years from March 30, 1942, when its corporate existence expires.

The company proposes, from the capital surplus of $85,222,791 created by these changes, to write off the $57,662,405 of good-will patents, etc., to set up a further reserve of about $11,000,000 against idle plants no longer required, to write off the premium of $2,500,000 payable in the event of the redemption of the outstanding 5 per cent bonds and to eliminate the deficit on the books of the parent company which amounted to $13,040,091 on Dec. 31.

"The first and refunding mortgage contains many provisions which under present conditions handicap the operations of the company," F. B. Davis Jr., chairman, says in his letter to stockholders. "Preliminary discussions indicate that the company can sell at this time approximately $45,000,000 of new first mortgage bonds at a lower rate of interest than 5 per cent. If such a sale can be arranged, the proceeds would be applied toward retiring the first and refunding mortgage bonds."

The pamphlet report shows a net income of $8,607,903 after charges, taxes and inventory adjustments, equal, after dividend requirements on the 8 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock, to $2.21 a share on the common stock. This compares with $10,172,484, or $3.78 a common-stock share, in 1936. Net sales were $186,253,188, against $160,361,025.

The consolidated balance sheet for Dec. 31 shows total current assets, including cash of $10,869,138, of $90,309,834 and current liabilities of $26,768,381, compared with cash of $12,822,619, current assets of $80,646,727 and current liabilities of $23,693,400 at the close of 1936. Inventories were $57,858,381, compared with $40,406,270. Investment in the United States Rubber Plantations, Inc., was $14,592,128, against $20,093,223.

Annuities Not Tax Exempt, Board Rules

By the Associated Press

Washington

The United States Board of Tax Appeals has ruled that annuity policy payments were not exempt from federal income taxes.

The board held that annuity policies were not insurance and could not receive the exemption granted on the payments upon maturity of insurance policies.

Bill to Regulate Bank Holding Units Goes to the Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—An administration-backed bill for tight government controls on bank holding companies reached the Senate under sponsorship of Senators Glass (Dem., Va.) and McAdoo (Dem., Calif.).

The bill would prevent the creation of any additional bank holding companies, would prohibit existing companies from acquiring control of additional banks and would impose numerous restrictions on their operations.

Senate leaders said the measure had the full backing of the administration. Glass submitted it to President Roosevelt March 1.

Banking committee members said the proposal would be referred to a sub-committee headed by Senator Glass and that hearings probably would start soon.

Asked whether he hoped for action at this session, Mr. Glass responded: "Of course I do—what do you think I introduced the bill for?"

Although Mr. Roosevelt once suggested the abolition of holding companies, Mr. Glass said he never had any plan except to regulate them.

The bill was expected to encounter opposition from some conservative senators. Senator King (Dem., Utah) voiced immediate protest.

Senator Glass said the bill would bring under regulation 50 holding companies which control 500 banks with assets of $8,000,000,000.

Such banks would be forbidden to make loans in the future to affiliated institutions, to purchase securities from affiliates or to make loans secured by stock affiliates.

They would be required to collect existing loans of such a character within three years.

All bank holding companies and their subsidiaries would be subject to regular investigation.

Further, banks could not make dividend payments to companies which acquired bank stock in violation of the act, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation could dismiss from insurance any bank violating the act. The program would be administered by the FDIC.

Calif. Steel Furnaces Open

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Steel Corp., announces four additional open hearth furnaces of its subsidiary, Columbia Steel Co., in California, are being placed in operation March 1. Three at the Torrance plant will mark first resumption of ingot production there since December. The other is at Pittsburg (Calif.).

Bethlehem Steel To End Employees Stock Buying Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bethlehem Steel Corporation has announced its intention to terminate its employees stock ownership plan adopted in 1930 because of the inability of officers and workers to meet their commitments. The announcement came in a letter from Charles M. Schwab, chairman, accompanying the annual report sent to stockholders.

The pamphlet report showed that net income of the corporation in 1937 totaled $31,901,006, as previously reported, which was equal after preferred dividends to $7.64 a share on the common stock, compared with $13,901,006 or $2.09 a share in 1936. Dividends paid last year totaled $5 a share on the common against $1.05 the previous year.

Operate 77 Per Cent Capacity

The average rate of operations in 1937 was put at 77.7 per cent, in the report against 64 per cent in 1936; daily average number of employees working, 80,312, against 66,694; total wages $169,697,351, against $120,285,916; average earnings an hour, exclusive of selling and administration 86 cents, against 72.1 cents; expenditures for additions and improvements $45,048,836, against $16,193,549.

Orders booked in 1937 topped those for 1936, $388,336,129, against $337,729,073.

The company's cash position improved, standing at $49,475,413 at the end of 1937, against $36,890,906 a year earlier. Current assets at the 1937 year-end were $189,097,106, against current liabilities of $47,217,737.

The total tax bill rose to $19,687,125, against $12,033,346 in 1936. The aggregate included $4,995,785 for unemployment, old age and railroad retirement taxes for 1937, against $1,317,812 for 1936.

Capacity of the company rose in the year from 9,360,000 tons to 10,042,000 tons of steel ingots and castings and from 6,375,000 tons to 6,588,000 tons of pig iron and ferromanganese.

Mention was made of the policy of giving one week's vacation with pay to all employees who had completed five years of service. The $1,420,000 which this cost in 1937 was charged to operating expense.

Pensions paid to employees in 1937 totaled $803,534, against $839,844 paid in the previous year. Under the company's relief plan $1,405,491 was paid to ill or disabled employees or their dependents.

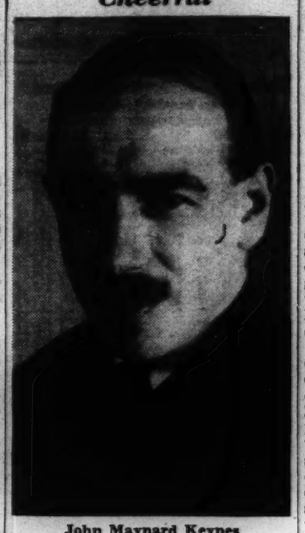
To Terminate Agreement

Regarding the employees' stock plan, Mr. Schwab said:

"When the plan was adopted it was expected that the participants in it would be able to pay for the shares purchased by them in installments out of their earnings, and to retain their shares as investments. Because of the reduced earnings of the participants since the plan was put into effect and very substantial increases in the rates of personal income taxes, both State and Federal, it is now apparent that many of the participants will not be able within any reasonable period of time to complete the payment of the shares purchased under the plan in the manner originally contemplated . . .

"I believe, therefore, that it will be in the best interests of the corporation and its stockholders if certain changes shall be made in the plan . . . so that the participants will be given a reasonable opportunity to liquidate their purchase agreements through the sale of the shares covered thereby, and in case of their failure to do so within some definite period, their purchase agreements will be terminated."

Cheerful



John Maynard Keynes
British Economist, Head of the National Mutual Life Assurance Society, London

SEC to Supervise Holding Firms' Fees In Reorganizations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has decided to supervise fees paid in connection with reorganization proceedings for registered holding companies or subsidiaries. Adopting a rule, effective March 15, the commission decreed that it must approve maximum fees in reorganization cases.

Excepted from the rule are payments to a special master, payments authorized by a court, and payments of $5,000 or less to one person or a group of associated persons.

Larger amounts may be fixed by the commission in relation to any particular proceeding. Difficulties involved in reorganization and "benefit resulting from such services" are to be considered, the commission ruled.

Bridgeport Brass Net

NEW YORK (AP) — Bridgeport Brass Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., reported net income for year ended Dec. 31, 1937, of $733,181, equal to 79 cents a share on 926,900 shares, as against the 1936 figure of $1,076,201 or $1.46 a share on 739,592 shares.

British Expert Sees No Further Decline in Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The judgment of John Maynard Keynes on economic questions is so highly valued that financial circles here have received with satisfaction the optimistic forecast of the general outlook for trade he gave in his presidential speech at this year's annual meeting of the National Mutual Life Assurance Society.

Mr. Keynes's declaration that he does not believe that "any significant further trade recession is discernible in the very near future," has been especially welcomed. It is pointed out that this has to be taken with the proverbial "pinch of salt," since Mr. Keynes also indicates indirectly that the important business concern over which he himself so ably presides has not acted up to this opinion. Its invested holdings of preference and ordinary stocks, he says, have been reduced "partly because of depreciation but partly also because of the board's policy" (under his own chairmanship) of reducing his society's stake in British industry at a time when prices seemed high."

In spite of this seeming contradiction, however, there is general agreement that his advice is sound for investors to "show a good example of steadfastness." He argued that a widespread decline in stock prices meant, not that investors collectively knew that a business recession was in the making, but that investors were bewildered and uneasy.

He expatiated somewhat on his theory that the 1937 slump in gilt-edged securities was caused by the operation of the British Exchange Fund's new technique in making sterling available for refugee funds coming to London, which, he said, put pressure on gilt-edged issues.

He made a plea to the government that it "become more slump conscious," so as to counteract a trade recession before the rearmament program passed its peak.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
1512 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

"120 Acres of Rich Loam...
40 of Stony Hard-Scrabble...

Guess where I put in my best licks"

Naturally he concentrates on the rich 120—works it intensively. That's where he gets the best money-yields. The stony hard-scrabble, being merely marginal land, will get only marginal attention. The way to work the Central West's great industrial market *most intensively* — the rich 120 — is to put your advertising in the Chicago Journal of Commerce. Here's why:

1. The Chicago Journal of Commerce is the *daily* business and financial newspaper of the territory.
2. It is published and edited in the territory itself. It gives its readers *timelier* information and its advertisers more intensive coverage.
3. It is read principally by the owners, executives, and department heads of business—the men who specify products and OK orders.
4. These men pay $17 a year for the extra advantage of having accurate Central Western spot news *on their desks every business morning* — prepared, interpreted, and presented by the specialists of the Chicago Journal of Commerce.
5. The Central West represents a large percentage of the sales volume of every company selling in this territory.

Include the Chicago Journal of Commerce in your advertising plans. Dominant space in it costs so little, and does so much, that it's money lost to ignore it.

Chicago Journal of Commerce
— AND LA SALLE STREET JOURNAL —
"The daily business and financial newspaper of the Central West"

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Savings and Loan Business Stable Last Half of 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The general downward trend of business during the last half of 1937 has been strongly resisted by the activity of savings and loan associations, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Review.

This disclosure is part of a comprehensive survey for the year covering major factors affecting home financing and new residential construction. In November and December the seasonal decline in loans for new home building and for other purposes was about the same as in the corresponding months of 1936, despite the downward trend in other fields of business, the Review points out.

Lending Is Stable

"An analysis of lending activity by savings and loan associations over the 1936-1937 period shows the relatively stable character of the industry," the publication said.

Loans for new construction and home purchase chiefly accounted for the gradual growth in the rate of lending by the associations in 1936 and 1937. Whereas in January, 1936, 46 cents out of every dollar lent by these organizations was to finance new construction or the purchase of existing houses, by September, 1937, about 64 cents out of every dollar loaned was used for these purposes.

Loans for new construction alone increased from a ratio of 20 per cent in January, 1936, to 28 per cent in August, 1936, maintaining the 26-28 per cent level through December, 1937. At the same time the proportion of loans for refinancing home mortgages declined. Even during the last half of 1937 there was no pronounced increase in the dollar amount of refinancing loans or their ratio to total loan volume, increases which normally accompany a recession in business.

Out of the estimated total of $764,489,000 in loans made by all savings and loan associations in the country during the last year, 84 per cent was made by member institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, this was up from 4 per cent over the 1936 ratio.

An analysis of the estimated 296,000 non-farm residential units built during 1937 reveals that more one-family dwellings have been constructed than any other type, even in cities of 10,000 population or over.

Cost of Buildings Drop

On the subject of construction costs, the Review said:

"Measured by building permits issued, the average cost of dwellings actually built in urban areas was slightly lower in 1937 than in 1936. The decline took place during the last six months of the year, costs being above the 1936 average during the first six months.

"This decline parallels that of the small-home building cost index of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, as well as the index of wholesale prices of building materials of the Department of Labor. Both of these showed marked and steady decreases since the summer of 1937. However, building material prices were five points higher in December, 1937, than in October, 1936, when a general rise in wholesale commodity prices began."

More encouraging to building expectations for 1938 are the long range trends in rentals and foreclosures. Since their low in January, 1934, market rentals (rentals paid on newly rented properties) increased 42 per cent up to last October, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. In November the first slight decline was reported. It continued in December. The latest available figures (September, 1937) showed that rents on occupied dwellings were 30 per cent below market rentals. Such a difference gives evidence of the latent demand for new construction.

Boston Edison Shows Gain In 1937 Income Balance

The income balance of the Boston Edison Company for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1937, totaled $5,381,879 as compared with $5,170,907 for the preceding 12 months, according to the annual report of the company filed with the Department of Public Utilities.

The 1937 income balance was equal to $8.72 per share outstanding at the end of the year. This compares with $8.67 per average share outstanding in 1936, and $8.38 per share outstanding at the end of 1936.

"Out of each dollar received in revenue in 1937," Frank G. Comerford, president of the company, stated, "approximately 18.5 cents went for direct taxes. This was equivalent to $0.87 for each share of stock outstanding, as compared with $8 received by the stockholders in dividends. This $8 in dividends is less than 5 per cent on the money actually invested in the company."

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)
Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	18½	21
Do 6% pf	105	109
Do 7% pf	122	126
Brook G & L	4	5½
Central Me Powr 6% pf	69	73
Do 7% pf	80	84
Cent Vt Pub Svc 6% pf	97½	101½
Conn Lt & Power	52	55
Conn Powr	43	46
East Util Assoc ♂	20½	22½
Do convert	3½	4½
Fall River G Wks	13½	14½
Fitchburg G & El	34½	36½
Green Mt Powr pf	66	70
Hartford Elec	56	59
Haverhill Elec	30½	32½
Haverhill Gas	7	9
Holyoke Wat Powr	220	230
Lawrence G & E	77	80
Lowell Elec	43	47
Lynn Gas & Elec	76	80
Mass Powr & Lt pf	16½	18½
Mass Util Assoc pf	23	25½
N E G & E Ass 5½% pf	17	19
N E Powr Assoc	12	14
Do 6% pf	64½	68½
N H Pub Serv	1½	2½
N E Pub Serv 7½ pr in	20	23
Do 6% pr in	10	12
Do 7% pf	11	14
Do 6% pf	31	34
Nor Bos Lt Prop	28	30
Do pf	49½	53½
Providence Gas	6¾	8¾
Pub Serv pf N H 6% pf	99	102
Do 5% pf	90	95
R I Pub Serv pf	20½	22½
Rockland Lt & Pow	5½	7½
So N E Telephone	138	144
Springfield Gas	9	10½
Twin States G & E pr pf	164	168
West Mass Cos	27	29½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
100 4¼s '43-'40 June	106.10	106.10	106.10
3 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	107.13	107.11	107.13
16 3½s '41	107.24	107.24	107.24
27 3½s '45-'43	108.18	108.13	108.15
13 3½s '46-'44	108.9	108.9	108.9
21 4s '54-'44	113.13	113.13	113.13
1 2¾s '47-'45	104.22	104.22	104.22
5 2½s '45	103.23	103.23	103.23
10 2¾s '56-'46	111.24	111.23	111.24
1 3s '48-'46	106.7	106.7	106.7
6 3½s '49-'46	108.30	106.30	106.30
4 4¼s '52-'47	117.23	117.23	117.23
2 3¾s '51-'48	102.26	102.22	102.22
20 Boston&Me 5s '67	43½	43	43
10 Bklyn Edis 3¼s'66	104½	104½	104½
29 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s'66	51½	50	50
3 Bklyn U Gas 5s'50	66⅞	66½	66½
1 Bklyn Un El 5s'50	111½	111½	111½
3 Brown Shoe 3¾s'50	107	107	107
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	120	120	120
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '69	120¾	120¾	120¾
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115	114¾	114¾
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	101¼	101¼	101¼
11 Can Pac 4s perp	85	84½	84½
5 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	87¼	87¼	87¼
17 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	99	98½	98¾
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	83¾	83¾	83¾
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	88⅞	88	88
3 Cen RR N J 5s '87	31½	30	30
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	65	64	64
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	105	105	105
1 C & O 4½s '92	119½	119½	119½
11 C & O 3½s '96 D	96¾	96½	96¾
11 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	97	97	97
27 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	102	101¾	101¾
2 C B & Q 4½s '77	94	94	94
12 C B & Q 4s Ill '49	106⅜	105½	105½
5 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	102	101½	101½
9 Chic Gt West 4s '59	19⅝	19	19
21 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	11¾	11	11¼
18 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4	4	4
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	29	29	29
5 CM&SP 3½s '89B	26	26	26
4 Chi&NW 6½s '36	18⅜	18⅛	18½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10½	10½	10½
4 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	19	18⅝	19
29 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	5¾	5⅛	5½
7 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10	9⅞	9⅞
3 Chi&NW 4s '87	16⅜	16	16
2 Chi&NW3½s '87	15½	15½	15½
1 CRI&P 4½s '52A	8¼	8¼	8¼
17 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5	4⅝	4⅝
6 CRI&P rfg '88	17½	16⅞	17⅛
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8	8	8
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105	105	105
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108¾	108¾	108¾
19 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅛	107⅞	108
33 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	85	85	85
9 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	88½	88½	88½
9 Child Co 5s '43	65½	65	65
4 Clev&Pitts 3¼s '50D	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 ClevUnTerms5½s'72	94	94	94
6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	87¼	87¼	87¼
ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	82½	82½	82½
4 Col & So 4½s '80	41	40½	40½
1 Colmbia G 5s '52Ap	95½	95½	95½
11 Colmbia G 1961	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	98¼	98¼	98¾
14 Com'l Cred 2¾s 42	100¾	100¾	100¾
8 Comwlth Ed 5s '54	112¼	112	112
1 Comwlth Ed 4½s '57	111½	111½	111½
12 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107⅜	107⅝	107¾
4 Con Coal Del 5s 60	48	48	48
1 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	106½	106½	106½
6 Con Edis 3¼s 48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
8 Con Edis 3¼s 66	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Con Gas NY 4½s 51	107	107	107
19 Con Oil 3½s 51	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	103⅜	103	103⅜
12 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	101½	101½	101½
2 Crown Will 6s 51	104½	104⅜	104⅜
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	36	35½	35½
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	46	46	46
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	49¾	49½	49½
2 Den G&E 5s 51 st	107½	107½	107½
1 D & R G 4s '36	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 D&RG West 5s '78	9½	9½	9½
3 D Moin & Ft D4s 35ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108¾	108¼	108¼
25 Ed Ill Bklyn 4s 39	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
5 Elect Auto Lite 4s 52	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
37 Erie rfg 5s 67	15½	14¾	15
1 Erie rfg 5s 75	15	14¾	14¾
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	51	51	51
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96	27	26½	26½
8 Erie cv 4s 53A	20	20	20
8 Erie cv 4s 53 B	20	20	20
1 Erie Gene 6s 57	55	55	55
1 Fed L & T 5s 42	100	100	100
7 Fla E Cst 5s 74	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
4 Gal H&H 5½s 38	95¼	95¼	95¼
6 Gen Mot Ac 3s 46	103½	103¼	103½
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	50½	50	50
3 Goodrich 4½s 65	97¼	97¼	97¼
19 Goodrich 6s 45	90½	90	90½
20 Goodyr T&R 5s 57	104¾	104¼	104½
4 Gt Nor Rys 5½s 52	103	102	102
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	96	96	96
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Gt Nor 1st24½s 61	107	107	107
29 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100	99	99
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	91¼	91	91
7 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	81½	81¼	81½
3 Gulf M&N 5s 50	75	75	75
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	83	83	83
6 Gulf St Util 4s 66	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	58	58	58
9 Hudson Coal 5s62A	19⅞	19½	19½
1 Hud &2Man rfg 5s57	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞
4 Ill Cen 4s'52	47	45½	45½
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 53	39½	39½	39½
2 Ill Cen 4s 55	47	45½	45½
12 Ill Cen 4½s 66	36¼	35½	36
3 Ill Cen 5s 55	51	51	51
2 IC&StL&NO 5s63A	40	40	40
4 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	105¾	105¾	106¾
8 Interb R Tr 7s '32	56	55¾	55¾
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	18½	18½	18½
25 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	54	53½	53½
4 Int Hydro El 6s '44	67	66¾	66¾
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	51	51	51
2 Int Paper 6s '55	78½	78	78½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	86½	86½	86½
9 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	88	88	88
1 Int T&T 5s '55	62¼	62¼	62¼
2 James P&Clea 4s '59	61	61	61
7 Jones&Laugh 4½s '61	93½	93½	93½
8 K C South 5s '50	64¾	63¾	63¾
5 K C Term 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
2 Keith B P 6s '46	84½	84½	84½
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	75	75	75
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	100	100	100
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60	59½	60
5 Lac Gas rfg NY 4½s 51	107	107	107
19 Con Oil 3½s 51	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
2 Consum Pow 3½s 70	103⅜	103	103⅜
12 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	101½	101½	101½
2 Crown Will 6s 51	104½	104⅜	104⅜
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	36	35½	35½
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	46	46	46
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	49¾	49½	49½
2 Den G&E 5s 51 st	107½	107½	107½
1 D & R G 4s '36	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 D&RG West 5s '78	9½	9½	9½
3 D Moin & Ft D4s 35ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108¾	108¼	108¼
25 Ed Ill Bklyn 4s 39	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
5 Elect Auto Lite 4s 52	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
37 Erie rfg 5s 67	15½	14¾	15
1 Erie rfg 5s 75	15	14¾	14¾
1 Erie 1st 4s 96	51	51	51
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96	27	26½	26½
8 Erie cv 4s 53A	20	20	20
8 Erie cv 4s 53 B	20	20	20
1 Erie Gene 6s 57	55	55	55
1 Fed L & T 5s 42	100	100	100
7 Fla E Cst 5s 74	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
4 Gal H&H 5½s 38	95¼	95¼	95¼
6 Gen Mot Ac 3s 46	103½	103¼	103½
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	50½	50	50
3 Goodrich 4½s 65	97¼	97¼	97¼
19 Goodrich 6s 45	90½	90	90½
20 Goodyr T&R 5s 57	104¾	104¼	104½
4 Gt Nor Rys 5½s 52	103	102	102
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	96	96	96
5 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Gt Nor 1st24½s 61	107	107	107
29 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100	99	99
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	91¼	91	91
7 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	81½	81¼	81½
3 Gulf M&N 5s 50	75	75	75
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	83	83	83
6 Gulf St Util 4s 66	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	58	58	58
9 Hudson Coal 5s62A	19⅞	19½	19½
1 Hud &2Man rfg 5s57	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞
4 Ill Cen 4s'52	47	45½	45½
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 53	39½	39½	39½
2 Ill Cen 4s 55	47	45½	45½
12 Ill Cen 4½s 66	36¼	35½	36
3 Ill Cen 5s 55	51	51	51
2 IC&StL&NO 5s63A	40	40	40
4 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	105¾	105¾	106¾
8 Interb R Tr 7s '32	56	55¾	55¾
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	18½	18½	18½
25 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	54	53½	53½
4 Int Hydro El 6s '44	67	66¾	66¾
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	51	51	51
2 Int Paper 6s '55	78½	78	78½
1 Int Paper 5s '47	86½	86½	86½
9 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	88	88	88
1 Int T&T 5s '55	62¼	62¼	62¼
2 James P&Clea 4s '59	61	61	61
7 Jones&Laugh 4½s '61	93½	93½	93½
8 K C South 5s '50	64¾	63¾	63¾
5 K C Term 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
2 Keith B P 6s '46	84½	84½	84½
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	75	75	75
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	100	100	100
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60	59½	60
15 L&AMS 3½s '97	99	98⅞	99
3 Lautaro Nit inc '75	31½	31½	31½
1 Leh&NEng 4s '65 A	92	92	92
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	30½	30½	30½
3 Liggett & M 7s'44	129¾	129¾	129¾
1 Liquid Carb 4s'47	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Loews 3½s'46	98½	98½	98½
1 Lorillard Co 5s'51	118	118	118
16 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	75	74	74
1 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s'45	106	106	106
2 Lou & N 1s 2003 B	98	98	98
35 Louis&N 4½s 2003	93½	93½	93½
3 Louis & N un 4s'40	103	102⅞	102⅞
5 Lou Gas & El 3½s'66	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Manat Sug 7½s'42	40	40	40
11 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	100½	100	100½
10 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	100	99¾	100
1 M1IER1yAL 5s'61 B	100½	100½	100½
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	8	7½	7½
7 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	13	12¾	12¾
3 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	47½	46¾	46¾
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	22½	22	22
9 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	42	40½	40½
2 Mo Pac 5½s'60	4¾	4¾	4¾
9 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	23	23	23
9 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	23¾	23	23
1 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	23¾	23¾	23¾
3 Mob & O 4½s '77	13½	13½	13½
10 MonWPaPub Sv4½s60	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Mor & Essex 3s '55	87	84⅝	84⅝
4 Mor&Essex3½s2000	84½	84	84
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	100½	100½	100⅝
9 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104¼	104⅛	104⅝
5 NtRyMex 4½s'57 asd	2½	2½	2½
5 NtRRMex4½s'26asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
5 Nat Ry Mex 4s '77asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 New Eng T&T 5s'52	125	125	125
2 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107	107	107
6 N O Ot Nor 5s '53	89¾	89½	89½
3 N O Pu Ser 5s'52A	91¾	91½	91¾
3 N O Pub Sv 5s'56B	91½	91½	91½
7 N Ori Term 4s '55	63	63	63
5 NO Tex&Md 5½s '54 st	33	32⅞	33
2 NY&Q'ns E&P 2¾s'58	108½	108¼	108½
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	83½	83	83
6 NYC 4½s 2013 A	87	86	86
1 NYC cn 4s '98	73½	73½	73½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
16 NYC 3½s '52	75	74½	74½
6 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57	56	56½
7 NYC&HR 3½s '97	89⅞	89½	89½
9 NYCh&StL6s'38	61	60¼	60¼
6 NYCh&StL5s'33	53	53	53
31 NYCh&StL4½s'78	47	46¾	47
17 NY Conn 4½s '53	106	106	106
1 NY Dock Co 5s '38	59	59	59
7 NY Dock Co 4s '51	52	52	52
1 NY Edis 3½s '65	104	104	104
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	20	20	20
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	20½	20½	20½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 NY Steam 5s '51	104	104	104
11 NY Tel 4½s '39	106½	106½	106½
8 NY Tel 3¼s '67	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
3 NYW&Bost 4½s '46	5½	5½	5½
2 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	93	92¾	93¾
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	99¾	99	99¾
10 Nor Pac 6s 2047	81½	80⅝	81½
15 Nor Pac 4s '97	93½	90⅝	90⅝
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	61¼	58⅝	59¼
16 Ohio Ed 4s'6b	103¾	103½	103⅝
6 Ohio Ed 4s'67	102½	102½	102½
7 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	97⅝	97½	97½
13 Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	100½	100	100
9 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	104⅝	104	104⅝
10 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	102⅝	102½	102⅝
5 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	106¾	106½	106½
4 Pac Gas & El 4s'64	110	109¾	109¾
9 Para Pict 6s'55	92	91½	91½
5 Para Pict 3¼s'47	71½	71½	71½
1 Penn Dix 6s'41 A	63	63	63
3 Penn Ob&Del 4½s'77	101½	101½	101½
41 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	98½	98	98¼
1 Pen Co 4s'52 E	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Pen Co 4s'63	96	96	96
1 Pen RR gen 5s'68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	118½	118½	118½
11 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	103¾	103½	103¾
6 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89¾	89⅝	89⅝
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	98⅝	98⅛	98⅜
2 Pen RR 4s'43	109	109	109
2 Pen RR 4s'48	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Pen RR 3¾s'70	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Pen RR 3¼s'52	84½	84½	84½
10 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	110	110	110
4 Pere Marq 5s'56	73	73	73
7 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	110	110	110
4 PhilBal&W 4½s'81 D	108	108	108
4 Phila Co 5s'67	90	89¾	89½
8 Phil Elec 3½s'67	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
1 Phil Read C&I 6s'49	8⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	16⅝	16¼	16⅝
13 Philippine Ry 4s'37	18½	17½	18½
1 PCC & SL 5s'70 A	107	107	107
3 PCC & St L 4½s'77	101	100¾	100¾
4 PCC & S L 4½s'42 B	109¾	109¾	109¾
7 Pitt & W Va 4½s '60 C	43	43	43
4 Porti Gen El 5s '50	102½	102½	102½
8 Porti Gen El 4½s '60	53¾	53	53
8 Postal Tel C & C 5s	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
2 Readg 4½s '97 A	87½	87	87
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	65½	65½	65½
1 Rem Rand 4½s'56	96	96	96
1 Republic Steel 5½s '54	105½	105½	105½
1 Republic Steel 4½s'61	85	83	83
1 Republic Steel 4½s'50	111¾	111	111
3 Safeway Strs 4s '47	101¾	101¼	101¼
3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	101½	101½	101½
2 St L S F 5s '60 B	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 St L S W 5s '89 ct	11	11	11
3 St L S F 4½s '78	12	12	12½
4 St L S F 4½s '78 ctf st	10	10	10
2 St L S F 4s '50 A	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 St L S W 2d 4s '89	32¼	32¼	32¼
2 San Diego G&E 4s'65	110	110	110
42 Seab A L cn 6s '45	87¾	83¼	83¼
8 Sea R L 4s '50 st	15	15	15
8 Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
8 Shell Un 3½s '51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4 Simmons 4s '52	87	87	87
7 Skelly Oil 4s '51	99	99	99
4 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	103½	103½	103½
5 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	108	107⅞	107⅞
5 So Cal Gas 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
13 Sou Pac 4½s'68	55	54½	55
14 Sou Pac 4½s'81	55½	54½	54½
17 So Pac 4½s'69	55¾	55¼	55¼
4 So Pac rfg 4s '55	78⅛	78⅛	78¼
8 So Pac 3¾s'46	70½	69¾	70
1 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	67	67	67
7 South Ry 6½s '56	52½	52½	52½
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	50¼	50	50
6 South Ry gen 4s '56	41½	41	41½
1 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	70	70	70
5 Spokane Int 5s '55	13½	13½	13½
3 Staley Mfg 4s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	101⅛	101¾	101¾
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	116	116	116
4 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	81½	81½	81½
15 T RR A St L 4s '53	105¼	105	105¼
18 Texark Pr Sm5½s'50	79½	79	79½
5 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106	106	106
7 Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	114	114	114
7 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	83½	83½	83½
1 Third Ave aj 5s '60	7½	7½	7½
2 Third Ave 4s '60	31	30¾	31
18 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	102	101⅝	102
1 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	117	117	117
5 Union Oil Cal 3½s 52	108½	108½	108½
16 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111⅝	111½	111⅝
8 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s52	77¼	77	77¼
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	77	76½	76½
18 U S Rub 5s 47	106¾	106	106
1 Util P&L 5½s 57	50½	50½	50½
6 Util P&L 5s 59	50½	50¼	50½
1 Vanadium 5s 41	86¾	86¾	86¾
5 VerCPac4½s asd 34	2½	2½	2½
5 Va El &Pow 4s 55A	109¾	109¾	109¾
15 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 Wabash 1st 5s 39	56	56	56
3 Wabash 2d25s 39	28	28	28
1 Wabash 5s 80 D	11	11	11
1 Wabash 5s 76 B	11	11	11
1 Walwrth 4s 55

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED woman keeps mother, camp or school; managing housekeeper; middle age; exp. business housemaking; grad. kindergarten-primary teacher, MRS. H. M. L., 305 Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, Westland Ave.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $25; 3 rooms, $47.50; 4 rooms, $60. Bismarck St., 1 room, free gas and refrig., $25.00; 2 rooms, free gas and refrig., $45.00. Apply 75 Westland Ave., or call Kenmore 6236. Auto service.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS., Otis St., near Church—sub-let apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, 1-car garage; heated; furnished or unfurnished; available March 9 to June 1; can be leased from owner thereafter. Cen. New. 0630.

N. Y. C.—A few steps from Fifth Avenue in the low Forties. A delightful quiet apartment on the third floor of a private house. Two spacious, airy rooms, bath, kitchenette. Cross ventilation makes this residence most desirable for summer months; comfortably furnished; only for quiet business couple who appreciate comfort and convenience; refined Monitor-advertised restaurant in building; walk-up; light maid service provided; year lease shortest term considered. Phone Vanderbilt 3-2980.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

CARPENTERS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Wood-working and interior alterations, store and office fixtures, latest design in cabinet book-cases and solid wood wall panneling; all kinds of wood novelties. M. H. SUNDBORG, 1287 Rogers Avenue, Mansfield 6-3387.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High-class domestic help; male, female; all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. MA. 6-7832.

FLORISTS

JOSEPH FELDIS & SON, 181 So. Franklin St., nr. Graham Ave, Hempstead 6964. Hempstead, N. Y.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt deliveries anywhere New York City. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 42-01 21st St., Bayside, L. I. Bayside 9-6819.

COAT RACKS, TABLES, and CHAIRS, to rent and sell. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3832.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings; also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc. 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. Fl. 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-8973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY to take charge of three-year-old girl where housemaid is kept, in Long Island. Write Box K-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING and quiet home for rest and study; attention if desired. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 923 N. 8th St., New Hyde Park, Long Island, New York.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

An organization for many years in wholesale decorative field, now offers its facilities to private customer trade. Lamps and Shades, Fine Decorating on Screens, Furniture, Walls, Bathrooms, Closets, etc. Definitely satisfactory work guaranteed. Unusually attractive prices.

The Gaylor-Nelson Studios
225 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 222 Washington St., Boston.

MILLINERY

DISTINCTIVE sample hats; reasonable; hat adviser in attendance. HELEN A. LEVIN, Hotel Olcott (Apt. 104), 27 W. 72 St., N. Y. C. Tel. TRaf. 7-4200.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Fisk Building, practitioner's office, evenings after six available. Write Box W-17, Suite 1340, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
Attractive offerings in Homes and Apartments. BUY NOW. Prices far below intrinsic value.
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1227
25 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

SCARSDALE—Invest soundly in remarkable values! Finely built home, 9 large rooms, 4 baths, 2-car garage, landscaped plot, $19,000.
NASH AND BOGALT
36 E. Parkway. Telephone 930, Scarsdale, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Comfortable home for elderly person; separate house; excellent food; pleasant room. Long. 9180.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (Apt. 4-B)—Available, quiet, all conveniences; kitchenette; with or without piano; elevator; transients; $4-$6. EN. 3718.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A CAPABLE, well-educated, trustworthy woman, desires position of trust; in Connecticut preferred; companion, care of invalid or children; good reader; highest refs. Box S-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LEILA CANNER, teacher of piano; children, adults; accompanist, coaches songs, operas; reasonable. Studio, 502 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. CI. 7-4394.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. Y. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. One Macy's Cost our offer before selling.

WEARING APPAREL

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—For sale, a fine custom-made oxford gray winter overcoat, never worn, satin lined, coat $150; will sell for less than half; size 40 shoulder, slender waist line. Phone Monroe 7348.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri., mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialist in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Estab. in 1915

Substantial Savings on Dozens of Work-Saving Items in Our
March Sale of Housewares and China
HOWLAND'S

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds . . . Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

F. W. BEHRENS, INC.
Meats and Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
192 Fairchild Avenue

MEIGS & CO.
Sale of Misses' and Women's
DRESSES $9.00
Reg. $10.95 and $12.95
Second floor of fashions

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Phone O. G. 7-0103-R Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

New England Carpet Cleaning Company
We clean anything from Gloves to Rugs
DYEING
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
INDIAN FIELD ROAD, COS COB
Phone GREEN 6660

GOOD NEWS!
A Johnson Floor Mop or Applier, value 75 cents, given with the purchase of any size can of Johnson's Glo-Coat. Pts., Qts., ½ Gals. and Gals.
Greenwich Hardware Co.

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. C. MASON & CO., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

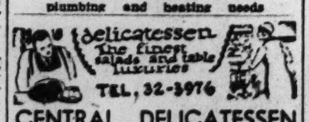
CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7618
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

HOT CROSS BUNS
20c a dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs



CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

MIDDLETOWN

When in Need of a
Permanent Wave
Facial—Haircut
Phone 350
Middlesex Beauty Salon
350 Main St. Capitol Theatre Bldg.

SEA FOODS
The Middletown Fish Market
90 Center St. John Moore, Prop. Tel. 3020

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
364 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

PELTON'S
Try Our Tasty Lunches
Delicious Wholesome
Two Convenient Stores
103 Main St. Phone 1409
186 East Main St. Phone 647

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchases that come in response to daily Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

JOHN MARRO
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
SHOE REPAIRING
HAT CLEANING
445 WEST MAIN STREET
Downtown Agent
JIMMY'S SMOKE SHOP
64 WEST MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Esso Gasoline
Goodyear Tires—Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S 255 George St. 8-5722

ELI MOORE, Inc.
Togs for
Boys and Girls
Up to Size 14
942 Chapel Street

The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 8-8107 2-1274

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-8126

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

Flowers and Plants
from Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
Costume Jewelry and Greeting Cards
Chapel Street, at the Taft

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Radios and Lamps
for Long Winter Evenings
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
96 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK
Phone 1523 W. S. Kupfer Jr., Prop.

Norwalk Sunoco Service
BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL
West Ave. and Merwin Street
Norwalk, Conn.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12 m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.
1 p. m.-5 p. m. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fuel Oils
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
Gurley Building STamford 3-2188

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET
Headquarters for
Barbizon Lingerie

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
"ONE PARK ROW"
PHONE 4-1193

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

The STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise Consistent Low Prices

SHOP AT
Grand Central Market
87 ATLANTIC STREET
For high class groceries, prime meats, poultry, sea food. Fresh fruit and vegetables.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
FREE DELIVERY Phone 4-6216

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
38 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3131

FRANCES TRAVIS
(The Home Shop)
169 GREYCOCK PLACE
Smart Prints and Sheers
for Misses and Women.
Also HOSIERY
TEL. 3-1691

WALLINGFORD

WALLINGFORD BANK & TRUST CO.
A Complete Banking Service
102 Center St. Phone 1470

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
A new arrival of
Neckwear for Spring
in a variety of styles and materials, and shapes to fit all necklines.
Collar and Cuff Sets
Jabots, Panels
Vestees. Swing Collars
Price $1.00

CITIZENS COAL CO.
Coal, Oil, Coke
43 West Main Street Phone 3-0169

Electric Appliances
Toasters. Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

New and Different!
Seam-prufe Slips Lead Again
Of rayon taffeta—damask pattern—some with ruffles—all highly styled, for spring. $1.98.
The Miller & Peck Co.

Just Received Our New
Spring Collection
Sweaters — Blouses
Skirts
SUGENHEIMER'S
84 BANK STREET

A Complete Line of
Fine Watches
from $10.00 up
W. E. Pierpont, Inc.
Jeweler 159 BANK STREET

MOVING — STORAGE
We specialize in Local and Long Distance moving. Careful, courteous men.
The Blakeslee Company
Serving New England faithfully since 1859.
You'll be smartly attired from head to foot in our new, fascinating creations in dresses, coats, suits and accessories.
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. Main St. Waterbury

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plaza 3151 9 a. m.-1 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● PLaza 7760
New York Office: WOOLWORTH BLDG.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN B. HAUF, INC.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

John G. Myers Company
Has Completely Furnished the
MODERN ANTHRACITE HOME
at
1129 WESTERN AVE.
ALBANY, N. Y.

Archaid
SHOES FOR WOMEN
New Spring Models in All the Latest Styles
CONVERSE and LEIGHTON
74 No. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

Holmes Bros.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Albany, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

HOAG & TAYLOR
Gifts for Him
Shop While Stocks Are Complete
Maiden Lane at James Street

A Fine Women's Shop
MUHLFELDER'S
55 NORTH PEARL STREET
Millinery — Shoes
Accessories
Wearing Apparel
WHITNEY'S
Good News for Spring 1938
Thrift-Bilt Shoes for Women—$3.95
NEW DEPARTMENT—SECOND FLOOR

BINGHAMTON

Today a Watch That Can Be Trusted Is a Necessity
HAMILTON ELGIN
GRUEN
Have Proven True
DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Quality Jewelers
82 Court Street

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
Builders' Supplies
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

Parlor City Shoe Store
40 COURT STREET
Florsheim and Bostonian Shoes for Men, Vitality and Dr. Locke Shoes for Women mean Spring comfort and fashion for all.

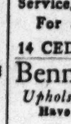
Spring in the Air
Let Spring be in your wardrobe, too. Our stocks of clothing and smart accessories for spring wearing are complete. Won't you come in today?
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Bennett Towbis & Son
Upholsterers and Cabinet Makers
Have you a chair or any piece of furniture that
REQUIRES REUPHOLSTERING
REPAIRING
REFINISHING
Inquire about our special prices
70 PALMER AVE. Tel. 8127



Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
Tel. 6260—6261
71 Pondfield Road

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1672—1673 TUCKAHOE

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1

Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
QUALITY
SERVICE
COURTESY
A Trial Will Convince You
4949 Main St. Univ. 6600

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

WHEN YOU
"Say It with Flowers"
Say It with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVE.
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.
In the Heart of the West Side
ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

There is NO BETTER FUEL Than
SEMET COKE SOLVAY
HEDSTROM-SPAULDING Inc.
15 E. GENESEE CL. 7900

GEORGE GRADER
BLUE COAL
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
Light Carting
51 West Northrup Pl. PA. 6796

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores — Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore
Li. 7676 and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

GLENS FALLS

Karmelkorn Shop
17 Warren Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Always fresh:
SEASONED POP CORN
CHEESE CORN
KARMELKORN
HOME MADE CANDIES

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

ITHACA

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S, *Grocers*
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

PHOENIX
VITA-BLOOM HOSIERY
$1.00 pair
Rothschild's
ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

While you are shopping for a refrigerator make a point by point check up
THEN SEE THE
1938 UNIVERSAL
Clark Hardware Company
EAST THIRD STREET

New Things for Spring
NOW READY
In All Departments
Abrahamson-Bigelow's

KENMORE

WALL PAPER PAINTS
"SAVE THE SURFACE"
Ernest E. Schuster
PAINTING CONTRACTOR
and DECORATOR
FLOORS REFINISHED
Riverside 3567 215 La Salle Avenue

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT

THE CANDY BOX
Attractive Gift Boxes of Fine Candies
Delicious Fresh Chocolates 60c lb.
A large selection of Hard Candies
1933-A PALMER AVENUE

B. GLASSMAN
Watches and Jewelry
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1536 1935 Palmer Ave.

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE

O'SHEA BROS.
Prime Meats—Poultry
"Where Quality Reigns Supreme"
Bay Shore and Babylon

Radios and Norge Refrigerators
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 W. Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 20

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FRANK B. FERRARO
Fruiterers—Grocers
Distributors Birds Eye Frosted Foods
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Charles & Co. Products
Prompt Deliveries . . Tel. Babylon 529
30 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON

BAY SHORE—Islip

ROSCOE C. HAFF
CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER
Islip Coal & Feed Co.
"You'll like our weigh"
Coal—FUEL OIL—Coke
Bay Shore 1139—PHONES—Islip 1122

DOUGLASTON

P. N. BRUNING
OUR TRUE VALUE POLICY:
The Best Possible Groceries at the Lowest Possible Price consistent with Good Merchandising.
244-04 Northern Blvd.
Tel. Bayside 9-1571, 1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of
Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

"Try Our 8-Hour Speedy Service"
CROSSWAY'S
Cleaners and Furriers
INC.
"Cleaning of the Better Kind"
Main Store: 1859 Mott Avenue
Branch Stores:
1517 Central Ave. 2125 Mott Ave.
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684
D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No 299 Central Avenue)

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Just Arrived!
WESTBURY FROCKS
3.95 and 6.50
Sizes 12 to 42
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Blvd.
Open Evenings Mon.-Wed.-Fri.

Flowers by Wire
Drake's
Art in Flowers
Fl. 9-1881 40-09 150th St.

Spring Cleaning Needs
Moth Closets—Tar Paper—Tar Bags
Camphor—Flake and Balls and all necessary accessories at
Lowerre's Pharmacy
149-24 41 Avenue Fl. 9-1701—9-7203

smart—new—spring
hats made to fit
all sizes—all colors
Harriet hats
143-05 ROOSEVELT AVE., nr. UNION ST.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

LUBSEN'S MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Meats Groceries
Tel. Ind. 3-2479 142-01 38th Avenue

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser
Individual Attention Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

FOREST HILLS

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain — Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream — Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew Austin Sts. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET
Bou. 8-2820—2821 Home Phone Hollis 5-5093

FOREST HILLS PLUMBING CO., INC.
Special Representatives
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux Refrigerators
Gas Ranges Water Heaters
JOSEPH R. MITTASCH, President
7210 AUSTIN STREET

CROWN SHOPS
Gifts
Occasional Furniture
PICTURE FRAMING
71-25 Austin St. Bou. 8-3769

FREEPORT

PHONE 4977 FREEPORT
GREASING 'EM HELPS
AND WE DO A GOOD JOB OF GREASING

Sonny's Service Station
W. H. LANGE, Prop.
E. SUNRISE HWY. and HENRY ST.
FREEPORT, N. Y.

TEL. WAN. 615
L. MAY SEAMAN
VOICE PLACEMENT
STAGE DEPORTMENT
COACHING
Studio: Bunker Pl. Wantagh, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803 M
9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. J. WILLIAMS WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
Hemp. 4877
NEWEST COLORINGS and DESIGNS
Visit Our New Showrooms
Free Parking—Opposite Police Headquarters
11 N. FRANKLIN ST., HEMPSTEAD
Redwood Lumber and Greenhouse Specialties

CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—Building Materials
Phones Hempstead 3141, Floral Park 5618
P. O. Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
HEMPSTEAD TPKE. NEAR NASSAU BLVD.

HENRI . . .
Hair Stylist
267 Fulton Ave. HEmpstead 6021

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
80-34 82nd Street Hav. 9-8210
Opposite Jackson Theatre

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-0220

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

RADIO REPAIRS and INSTALLATIONS

Made by factory trained men using factory equipment and specified factory parts.

RODERICK'S

The Oldest and Largest Radio Store in Jackson Heights

3741 82ND STREET
HA 9-5555

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
for Economy

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS — All goods sold at owner prices

82-13 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-3410

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
New. 9-9538

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home Tel Havemeyer 4-8080

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
"Ask for FREE TRIAL of 'blue coal' Automatic Heat Regulator"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage

John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere.

Lynbrook's House of Flowers
3 UNION AVENUE LYN 2484
Choose flowering plants as a colorful fragrant Gift

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

L. W. TERRELL
Coal and Fuel Oil

R-C-A RADIO
44 SO. OCEAN AVE.
PHONES PATCHOGUE 210-219

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
PAINTS
GLASS
WALLPAPER
Lucas
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

RICHMOND HILL

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ONA'S
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
Newest Hair Styles
117-09 Hillside Avenue
R. K. O. Theatre Bldg. Tel. Vir. 7-9767

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

FRED. KLIEFUSS
Confectionery
Home Made French Ice Cream
also
Fine Assortment of Select Candies
95-19 JAMAICA AVE. Rich. Hill 2-9778

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas Simonizing
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677
TEL. ROCKVILLE CENTRE 648
MURRAY HILL 2-2900

We Specialize in Tax Matters
WILLIAM J. MARKS & Company
Accountants and Auditors
17 East 42nd St., New York City
Phone Rockville Centre 7929
33 S. Park

VALENTE
Regular $7.50 Permanent
This Month $5.00

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Washing Machine Vacuum Cleaner **SERVICE**
Wiring and Lighting
The Electric Shop
Harry Hobby, Mgr.
125 N. PARK AT GRAND
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6429

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS **COAL** KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93 FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

GRANT'S
Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices
16-20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL GASOLINE
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laureiton 3543
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 9-9105

MAMARONECK

SCHICK SHAVER

CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. 89

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

VANPRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY
and FOWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2164 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
30 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2000 Oak 2000

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Irvington 1262 or Marble 7-1400.

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802

Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

DAIRY PRODUCERS, Inc.
Leland C. Smith, Pres.
7 Crary Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Oakwood 5633
Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream, Broilers
"Owned and Managed Locally"

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water St.
Good clothes since 1920—
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers.

Agent Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
H. E. Koehler, Agt.
73 Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3111

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in Apparel for Women and Children
81 Water St, Newburgh, N.Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Rochelle Trust Company
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

GREGORY'S
Headquarters for
BARBIZON LINGERIE
Corsets fitted and altered by expert corsetieres
524 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Rochelle Beauty Salon
Expert Operators
Tel. Hamilton 5183
527 Main St., New Rochelle New York
(Second Floor over Kresge's)

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
Main St. at Maple Ave.
New Rochelle 996

JAMES GARDNER PLUMBING JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

NEW ROCHELLE

House of Music
- SHEET MUSIC
- MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
- PIANO TUNING
- INSTRUMENT REPAIRS

Everything at Cut Prices
New Rochelle 4317
76 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle

- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

Agnes Meagher
(Formerly of Tauger's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

The Cake Shop
Jean Allen, Caterer
Delicious Homemade Candies

PASTRIES
CAKES
LUNCHEON
CATERING
Ten Main Avenue
New Rochelle 5741

DIXIE TEA ROOM
HOME COOKING

Luncheon . . . 35c—50c
Dinner . . . . 75c—90c
Sunday Dinner 1.00—1.10
9 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle
"Grasmere Hall" One Block No. Ave.

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

COMPLETE LISTING OF
HOUSES and APARTMENTS
H. G. Johnston
REAL ESTATE BROKER
TEL.: N. R. 1645
483 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 North Avenue N. R. 5456

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
ONLY THE FINEST IN JEWELRY and SILVERWARE
565 Main St., New Rochelle
Tel. N. R. 3692

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

I. B. COHEN
- HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
- NETTLETON SHOES
- ARROW SHIRTS
- DOBBS HATS

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave at Winyah Hamilton 5080

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Quality Pastry Shop
2366 Grand Concourse near 184th Street
Hungarian and American Cakes and Cookies
for every occasion
Mail Orders Filled
Telephone FOrdham 7-7067

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

German-Scandinavian-American
BARBER SHOP
Ladies' and Children's Haircutting
Private Service in Your Home
311 60TH STREET R. O. CHRISTENSEN

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
$5.00 and Up
736 Flatbush Avenue
BUckminster 2-3827

For **'blue coal'**
Call Glenmore 5-8672
Ask for FREE TRIAL of 'blue coal' Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

DUKE FLOWER and FRUIT SHOP
Flowers—Fruit—Groceries
336 Flatbush Av. cor. Sterling Pl.
STERLING 3-8742

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY CKS SERVICE
FURNITURE
Carefully repaired, chairs caned, antiques restored; upholstered furniture cleaned or newly covered; draperies and slip covers altered or made to order.
CARL W. SCHWABE
188 W. 10th St. CH. 3-7458-7464

Staten Island

NEW DORP

Gladden Every Day with Flowers

Phone Dongan Hills 6-3714
MORAVIAN FLORIST
2286 Richmond Road
New Dorp, S. I.
Opposite Moravian Cemetery
We Deliver Anywhere

DELICATESSEN
Otto Lachenauer
40 6th Street, New Dorp, S. I.
Fine selection of Frosted Foods
Our motto: "Service and Quality"
PHONE DOngan Hill 6-0146

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

Sonia Pyt
for Permanents
SONIA PYT BEAUTY SALON
801 Castleton Ave., W. N. B., S. I., N. Y.
Tel. Gibralter 2-7174

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2227
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

LEONORA SEYMOUR
INSURANCES
of All Kinds
988 Main Street Phone 519-R

V. P. KOHLER
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Maytag Washers, Gas Ranges and Refrigerators
PHONE 489 807 N. DIVISION ST.
RES. PHONE 5272 PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

Van Cortlandt Dairy
All Grades of Milk
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese
PEEKSKILL OSSINING MAHOPAC
Phone 2100 1280 2141

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1397

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
Spring Sale of
FABRICS
Silks—Rayons
Cottons—Wools
Save 5c to 65c a yard!

WOMEN'S
Punjab Dresses $1.69
The Wallace Company

KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
Vegetables, Meats Fruits of the Best Quality Delivery Service
B & M Food Markets
489 MAIN ST. Phone 6160

ROCHESTER

For information egarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Delicious Homelike Meals at Reasonable Prices
On the Avenue at Stillson Street

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Elder's Market
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Groceries
Meats
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

JOHN
VAN INGEN
COAL-COKE-OIL
Laundered
Famous Reading Anthracite
268 ARNETT BOULEVARD
GENESEE 63

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year 'round! Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
Wilson Rochester Floral Co.
39-41 FRANKLIN ST. ST 3453

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE
on premises
30 EAST AVE. STONE 331

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

E. R. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow We ask your patronage MAIN 18

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
Tune in the SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAM, N. B. C., Red Network, SUNDAY—10:00 to 10:30 P. M.

Beck
CLEANERS AND DYERS
360 Park Ave. 762 Monroe Ave.
1794 East Ave. 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue
Stone 621 Delivery Service

Maggs
723 EAST MAIN ST.
Ice Cream and Catering
Catering to Weddings, Teas, Church or School Functions
Fountain Room Service

R. C. HOWLAND
1087 Clinton Avenue South
Phones: Monroe 590, 591, 2301
Choice Groceries, Meats and Vegetables
For the past 36 years
Credit and Free Delivery

RYE

TELEPHONE RYE 1121
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

MILADY SHOP
Corsets
Experienced
Graduate Corsetiere
45 Harwood Ct. Lingerie
Scarsdale, N. Y. Hosiery
Tel. Scars. 3353 Negligees

CHARLES
Hairdresser
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Styling to Type
80 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
TEL. SC-4115

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Blossom Knoll Nurseries
CENTRAL AVENUE SCARSDALE 2096

Fresh Cut Flowers
Flowering Plants

Scott's Lawn Seeds
Fertilizers of All Kinds
Garden Tools
WALTER A. HOBLIN, Inc.
1 Garth Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. 3454

Marcel de Paris
COIFFEUR DIPLOMÉ
Permanent Wave Expert
SIXTY-SIX GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone Scarsdale 2250

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

FRANK H. ASSENBECK
GROCER
HARTSDALE, NEW YORK
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Richelieu Food Products
Phone Scarsdale 2771—2772

SCHENECTADY

CLOSE OUT
150 Dresses at $1.99 and $2.99
Values up to $19.98 — COME EARLY
Hose $.59 and $.79—Join Our Hosiery Club

The Idamae Shoppe
525 STATE STREET
Opp. Electric Station

Let Books
Answer your Gift Problems—
Mail orders filled
Union Book Co., Inc.
257 State Street

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
INCORPORATED
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
280 STATE STREET TEL. 4-0810

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

Barney's
The ROLLATOR
A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.
Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new
NORGE
PHONE 4-4811

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints and Varnishes
128-130 JAY STREET

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

new suits—new coats—new dresses are arriving daily at
berkeley-smith
408 state street

Toys—Sporting Goods
Wool Clothing
Rubber Footwear
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254 State Street

WALK-OVER SHOES
420 STATE STREET

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
325 STATE STREET
DRESSES
COATS — SUITS
MILLINERY
HAND BAGS — HOSIERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

WALLHIDE PRIMER

For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

SCOTIA

MOHAWK TAXI
All Cars Heated and Insured
24 Hour Service Standard Rates
32 Mohawk Avenue Ph. 6-1389

SYRACUSE

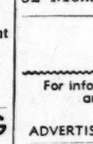
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Opp. Onondaga Hotel

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation, Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice



Honestly
YOU
Should Be in
WALK-OVER SHOES
429 SOUTH SALINA

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

Hear the
HAMMOND ORGAN
SOLD BY
Clark Music Co.
SYRACUSE, N. Y. PHONE 2-3101

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Walk-Over Shoes
Men's—Women's
Where shoes are fitted—not merely sold
SPECIAL SALE NOW ON!
241 Genesee St. Utica 4-1342

NEW YORK

UTICA (Continued)

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 211

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4189 1125 CONKLIN AVE.

Pittsburgh Paints
Auto Glass Replacement
Artist Materials
THE GURLEY COMSTOCK CORP.
14-18 ELIZABETH STREET
Phone 4-5175

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1277-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Capitol Typewriter Company
$1 a Week Buys a
ROYAL
THE ONLY PORTABLE WITH TOUCH CONTROL
Trademark for Keyboard Device

We Carry All Makes
5-7 Grove Street White Plains
Tel. W. P. 9743-9744
313 North Avenue, New Rochelle
Tel. N. R. 3797

Spring Suits and Top Coats
Hickey-Freeman
CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Ave. Phone 5780

NOW SHOWING
Complete Line of
SPRING MILLINERY
ALL HATS $2.95
Plymouth Hat Shop
Open Saturday Eve. Till 9 P. M.
191 MAMARONECK AVE.

For Spring
PERSONALIZED SUITS
by Projanskys
Choice Silver Foxes from $75.00
Ladies' Custom Tailors and Furriers
146 EAST POST ROAD W. P. 1129

BIG VACUUM CLEANER SALE!
General Electric Motor Driven Brush Mop and Rubber Gloves O-Cedar Kit
Reg. $50.30 All for **$34.95**
RAY **KLINE** INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 2012
Open Evenings

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Guernsey Milk direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, N. Y., in Cream Top Bottles.
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 675

'blue coal'
The New **U. S. ROYAL MASTER**
TIRE SERVICE INC.
Westchester County Warehouse
45 Orawaupum Street
Tel. W. P. 1245 Drive in Service

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 4235
GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 3500

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2568

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
Ask us for FREE Catalogue "THE HOME DECORATOR"
FOWLER & SELLARS CO.
HARDWARE DEPARTMENT STORE
80 MAIN STREET Tel. W. P. 4300

YONKERS

THE **EMPIRE MARKET**
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Choice Meat, Poultry
PHONES 4720—1996 82 LAWRENCE ST.

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
119 New Main Street
Tel. Yonkers 2575—2576
The BEST in MEAT - FISH and POULTRY
Ask about our Specials Wed., Fri. and Sat.

Trade at the
Yonkers Leading Dairy
Known for Quality
at Lowest Prices
473 SOUTH BROADWAY
Tel. Yonkers 9155

DE ROBERTS
47 Main Street Tel. Yon. 6435

Expert in Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Culture
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Jensen in San Francisco Argonaut
An Interested Party Seeks Information

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle
Next Rescue Needed!

—Knott in Dallas News
John Bull Reaching For His Hat?

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
Frankenstein's Monster

—Orr in Chicago Tribune
Clasping His Hands to Keep Him From Shooting

Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

A Cheerful Heart

"How does it happen," asked one of Haydn's friends, "that your church music is almost always animated and cheerful? that it sometimes possesses even a festive quality?"

"I cannot make it otherwise," replied the great composer. "I write according to the thoughts I feel. When I think of God, my heart is so full of joy that notes dance and leap, as it were, from my pen. And since God has given me a cheerful heart, it will be easily forgiven me that I serve Him with a cheerful spirit."

Parliamentary Practice

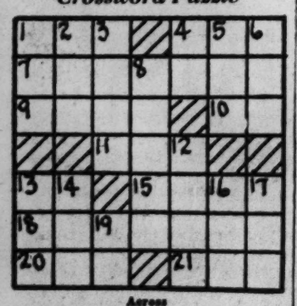
Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Committee of the Whole

Question: Our board rules include a provision "that the board shall be resolved into a committee of the whole to interview applicants for membership." Is a motion necessary to resolve the board into a committee of the whole? and what does it mean to "rise and report"?

Answer: The writer is unable to see any reason for a group as small as a board sitting as a committee of the whole, at least for the purpose indicated. This procedure is intended for the parent body when it wishes to consider a question with the informality of a committee. While a board is required to be somewhat more formal in its procedure than a committee, it is nevertheless a form of committee; and, in interviewing applicants, it would proceed in the same fashion as a committee, whatever it might call itself. When, in meetings of the entire membership, the assembly wishes to resolve itself into a committee of the whole, a motion to that effect must be made and carried. When the assembly then wishes to resume its formal session, a motion is made to "rise and report" (see Robert's Rules of Order, pages 229-233).

Crossword Puzzle



Across
1. Vexation
4. Likely
7. Military organization
9. Age
10. Printer's measure
11. Long fish
12. Indefinite article
13. Bowell
15. Not active
16. Self
17. Perceive

Down
1. Mischievous person
2. Inlet
3. In addition to
4. By
5. Pastry
6. Sunburn
8. Separate articles
12. Girl's name
13. Monkey
14. Pony
16. Salutation
17. Born
18. Therefore

Answer Appears Among Advertisements

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

By way of making today's cryptogram a bit harder, no hints are given:

CYRP TOGAMYA RBD RA DEMFHE BMCIMGD RYK NFQFGP SOGO DEO BEJOI GOVFJGOCOYDA MI NJIO, SEOY RNN DEOP YOOK JA AMCODEJYH DM ZO OYDEF-AJRADJB RZMFD.

Ready—GO!

Try filling in words from the definitions given below:

G O — — — —
— G O — — —
— — G O — —
— — — G O —
— — — — G O

1, to rule. 2, self-interest. 3, long-haired cat. 4, chatter. 5, deep violet blue.

Letter Juggling

A reader in Carlinville, Ill., shares several letter-juggling problems, among them the following: Try forming 5 different 5-letter words from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

A E L S V

What Should Be the Catalogue Price?

What should be the catalogue price of an easy chair costing $25 in order to ensure a gain of 20 per cent, and allow the purchaser a discount of 25 per cent?

Fun With Antonyms

And, today, more words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	curve	acknowledge	
2	darken	release	
3	comfort	straighten	1
4	deface	continue	
5	clutch	harass	
6	release	detach	
7	deny	brighten	
8	hasten	beautify	
9	desist	imprison	
10	connect	delay	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Worth Knowing

According to the U. S. Forest Service, the income was derived mainly from timber sales, grazing fees, and special uses.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The 'Redemption' of The Firstborn

According to ancient Hebrew Law the firstborn child, when a son, was regarded as belonging to Yahwah, and as a consequence had to be "redeemed" or bought back by the parents (See Exodus 13:12ff.); for, as we read in Exodus 34:20, "All the firstborn of thy sons thou shalt redeem." Moreover, we are informed in Numbers 18:15f. that the statutory price to be paid in these circumstances was "five shekels," which in modern money would be equivalent to roughly $3.

Since the child Jesus was himself Mary's "first-born son" (Luke 2:7), this regulation would apply in his case; and the required sum was doubtless paid when Mary and Joseph "brought him to Jerusalem, to present him to the Lord," to whose service he was dedicated (verses 22 and 23).

Quotation for Today

CHEERFULNESS and content are great beautifiers and are famous preservers of youthful looks.—CHARLES DICKENS.

Loyalty

Monitor Camera Club From D. Elliott, London

Brevities

Dallas News: G. O. P.'s chief need is said to be a winning coach. Wouldn't a larger squad help?

Philadelphia Inquirer: The women of America are urged to join in a great spending drive to boost prosperity. Don't say you weren't warned!

Ottawa Journal: A poet has been known to make dollars out of lines that ordinary mortals couldn't make sense out of.

Birmingham Age-Herald: When France gets in a tough spot they have another cabinet crisis. Here in America we just pass a new tax law.

In Lighter Vein

The Secret

Mary was saving up for her mother's anniversary; the present was to be a secret.

Some time before the event the little girl went to her mother and said: "Mum, it's a great secret I'm keeping for your birthday. But whatever you do don't let anybody buy you a handbag."—Vancouver Sun.

Somesense Rhymes

Tycoons of business
Thought secure
Have holdings listed
Under "Poor."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Hats in a Bag

Each player brings an old hat in a paper bag. Players sit in a circle and pass the bags containing the hats from hand to hand to the tune of lively music.

Unexpectedly the music stops, and each one inspects the hat he holds. If it suits him, he leaves the circle. The music resumes, and the remaining players continue passing the bags. Each time the music stops, those in the circle open their bags, and satisfied customers withdraw. But the fifth time, it is "keeps."

All put on their newly-won hats, a fashion parade starts, and the most becomingly hatted gets a prize.

A variation of this game goes well at an evening party. As the music stops and the bag-passing halts, turn out the lights. Each player opens his bag in the dark and puts on the hat he holds. Then switch the lights on again—and watch everybody hurry to find a mirror!

—S. D. J., Toronto

Aha!

Halfback: "Don't you think that football is over-emphasized?"

Fullback: "When were you dropped from the squad?"

Alert

Boy: "I've called about the job for a smart message boy."

Manager: "Sorry, my lad, the vacancy was filled yesterday."

Boy: "Then it's a smart manager you need, to take the notice out of the window."—Montreal Star.

Uncalled For

"I had a surprise this morning," remarked the business man. "I put on another suit and in one of the pockets found a big roll of bills which I had entirely forgotten."

Asked a pessimist: "Were any of them receipted?"—Wall Street Journal.

Explained

A lecturer, wishing to explain to a little girl the manner in which a lobster casts its shell when he has outgrown it, said, "What do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You throw them aside, don't you?"

"Oh, no," replied the little one, "we let out the tucks!"

Jest a Minute

"Grandpaw sho' is a help with th' cleanin'."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Commencement Day

Detroit

A star pupil in Barbour Intermediate School will not soon forget one eventful day which might have been filled wth disappointment, except for the thoughtfulness exemplified by a busy physical education teacher and a still busier principal.

Betty Hill had been looking forward to receiving her diploma in the usual way, but a sudden incapacity prevented her from being with her classmates on graduation day.

Knowing the disappointment which might be Betty's, a special commencement exercise was arranged by the principal and the physical education teacher; and Betty received her diploma in a private commencement ceremony, to which only a favored few were invited.

This may be "all in the day's work" for that principal and teacher; but it has brought much joy and happiness, not only to Betty Hill, but to everyone who has heard of the incident.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Bookmarks

Gift shop owners, as well as individuals who make gift articles for sale, may be interested in a novel and inexpensive bookmark made from suede belts (which may be purchased in any color and any width from dime stores). Belts may be cut into desired lengths—five inches is good. One end of each piece is fringed and the other rounded.

In the rounded end, initials cut from contrasting pieces of belting may be glued on. The writer found that a striking monogram was made by drawing a circle about the size of a quarter, and sketching in initials within the circle, then cutting out the unneeded portions within the circle, leaving a narrow rim.—M. A. K., Bellville, Texas.

Odds and Ends

Complicated Locomotive

More than 7,500 parts are employed in assembling a modern steam-driven locomotive.

The Philippines

There are 7,083 islands in the Philippine group, yet their combined area does not equal that of Arizona.

Gold Piano

The gold piano in the White House in Washington was acquired during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, at a cost of $18,000. It still is in excellent condition.

Shasta Dam

Shasta Dam, key to the vast Central Valley reclamation project in California, will be 560 feet high and 3,100 feet long, backing up waters of three rivers—the Sacramento, Pit, and McCloud.

Fast Wing Work

The humming bird makes 75 wing-beats per second while flying, and 40 beats per second while hovering, according to data obtained with a rapid-action camera.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Man in the Clubhouse*

By LE PELLEY

DOES THIS NICE SHACK BELONG TO YOU CHILDREN?
IT ISN'T A SHACK! IT'S OUR CLUBHOUSE!!
WE'RE COMING, SUSIE!
YOU KNOW WHO HE IS!! HE'S THE MAN THAT PICKS UP ROCKS!!!
IT'S ALL RIGHT, TUBBY, —WAIT!
YES, LET ME EXPLAIN!!
HE IS ALL RIGHT! I HAVE BEEN READING ABOUT HIM IN THE TOWN PAPER.... HE IS A GEOLOGIST!
JUST A MINUTE... JUST A MINUTE...
I DON'T CARE WHAT CHURCH HE GOES TO — HE SHOULDN'T TAKE OUR CLUBHOUSE!!
T. PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Old Favorite Wins*

By THE HAGERS

MY BALLOT I MARKED CAREFULLY, AND FOLDED SO NO ONE COULD SEE.
I DROPPED IT IN THE BALLOT-BOX, WHICH LATER JOSEPH TEAL UNLOCKS.
NO DUCK WE HAD TO NOMINATE; WE VOTED FOR NO CANDIDATE,
BUT FOR OUR FAVORITE DISH. AND HIGH, BY ALL THE VOTES, IS APPLE PIE!

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Many persons act as though comfort and luxury were the chief requirements of life, when all they need is something to be enthusiastic about.

Ready!—Go!: Govern, egoism, angora, jargon, indigo.

Letter Juggling: Salve, slave, laves, veals, vales.

What Should Be the Catalogue Price? $40.00.

Fun With Antonyms: Curve—straighten; darken—brighten; comfort—harass; deface—beautify; clutch—release; release—imprison; deny—acknowledge; hasten—delay; desist—continue; connect—detach.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Tax Relief

BUSINESS obtains apparently about three fourths of what it asked for in the revision of the undistributed profits tax contained in the voluminous revenue bill reported to the House of Representatives by its Ways and Means Committee.

The bill, it is true, does not entirely repeal the tax. It retains the theory of levying upon accumulations of surplus in corporation treasuries and of encouraging distribution in dividends. But the undistributed profits tax disappears as a separate tax and the vestige of it remains in an additional rate bracket on the graduated corporation income tax.

That is, corporations with annual net income of more than $25,000 will pay 20 per cent, except that a tax credit on dividend distributions will be allowed, bringing the rate down as low as 16 per cent in case of complete distribution.

One of the principal arguments made against the tax was that it penalized small companies and prevented them from getting a start. This is answered by the exemption of those netting less than $25,000 a year, which is said to include about 88 per cent of those reporting. Another objection was that the rate was excessive; this has been reduced. The tax hit some companies that were operating at a loss; such a loss now would be deductible as would a dividend distribution. The final arguments that the tax prevented companies from paying off indebtedness or setting aside necessary reserves is unanswered except as the relief in rate may meet it.

But the revision of the undistributed profits tax is only one section of the Ways and Means Committee bill. Others deal with relatively minor but numerous changes in the capital gains tax, with the mooted "third basket" tax on closely held or family corporations, and with insurance company, bank and foreign corporation taxes. A point widely overlooked is that the Committee was under the necessity of devising relief from the most criticized levies without reducing the total revenue available for the budget. It has had to make up losses by changes of exemptions and of incidental regulations.

It is not yet clear that business has done itself a major service by concentrating its attention and its denunciation upon the undistributed profits tax. The changes made in it are salutary, but they are patchy, as is the whole bill. It is a hodgepodge of details instead of the fundamental review and revision of the tax code which the Treasury Department last year hoped to facilitate.

In the preoccupation with the undistributed profits tax there has been overlooked the possible economic recovery value of more gently graduated social security taxes and the oft-reiterated importance of eliminating tax-exempt securities. The result of the year's debate is a mixture of tax systems rather than a decisive choice of any. There is still a vast job waiting for next year's Committee if it will undertake the comprehensive and fundamental overhauling of the tax machinery that has been long contemplated to gear its parts together better.

Unsung Spring Poetry

LONG ere symbolic first violets and robins are glimpsed, that hardy harbinger of spring, the printing plant, bestirs itself, and in due course an anticipant public is showered with multicolored printed petals which, when properly assembled, constitute that species of perennial known to the erudite as catalogus florum.

The spring seed catalogue, following a fallow summer season, sends forth its leaves early; January sees it thrusting an inquisitive nose through the snowy white in the advertising section of many magazines, to be plucked with no greater effort than the dispatch of a requesting postcard and, once acquired, to be contemplated admiringly during the storm-bound hours which experience teaches are rather sure to follow its garnering.

Reams have been written by and of the vernal versifier, and not a few enduring gems have resulted from these earnest efforts, but the unsinging and unsung sonneteers of the soil, those who compile early-year seed catalogues have apparently been overlooked. Deterred by the nature of their task from bursting into rhythmic song, nevertheless their description of February-blooming tulips carries the true poetic flavor which many a more conventional bard, although skilled in trope and metaphor, strives in vain to emulate.

Perusing the pages of these floral "gardens of verse," though panes be overlaid with frost, and furnaces called to double duty, one seems to sense the scene of spring, and with it the urge to lay out tentative gardens, to renew acquaintance with long-idle spade, rake, and trowel. What better purpose for poetry?

ALTHOUGH the temperature is below zero on the ground, about 45,000 feet in the air over the North Pole it is 74 degrees. This was a wonderful discovery but it could not have been much consolation to those Russians on the iceberg.

Public or Private Papers?

AT A time when the New Deal has taught millions of Americans that private interest should be subordinated to the public interest, the sale of presidential papers strikes an incongruous note. Announcement that the proceeds will be devoted to governmental purposes does not alter the basic question: Should material which draws its principal value from a public office be handled as private property?

It should be possible to deal forthrightly with this question—which goes far beyond any personal or partisan considerations—without appearing to attack the present incumbent of the White House. This newspaper never makes personal attacks; its purpose now is to help find an answer which will set up a rule for all officials. A rule is badly needed. The line between the private rights of individual officeholders and the public's rights in official papers has been increasingly blurred. Mr. Roosevelt is by no means the first to raise the question, but possibly the attention he has now focused on it will clarify opinion and help to establish a rule.

Judges whose private practice is enhanced by public position and legislators or cabinet members who are paid for speaking or writing more than they could get as private citizens have defended their profiting from public office. Mr. Roosevelt will not be profiting except as present arrangements operate to increase royalties from books. But the more important question, at least with presidential papers, is not a possible profit, but the public's control of publication.

The control of President Wilson's papers by his heirs has already developed questions as to whether a complete and unbiased picture of the World War years can be obtained. In this case the complaint has been that not enough has been disclosed; in another it might easily be that secrets upsetting to the conduct of foreign affairs were divulged by private publication of official correspondence.

Of course if publication is to be controlled by government, an official should have some protection against unfair editing of material by a successor. That could probably be obtained by permitting him to have copies of all material, and if necessary release corrections to newspapers. But it does seem that official papers are essentially the public's property and their publication should not be privately controlled.

Diversion and Delay

URGING that the Government should take "every possible step to ensure that legislation is effected with all speed to eliminate pool betting on football," the Council of the Football Association, governing body of Soccer in Britain, forestalled by two years the present outcry against the national gambling craze which involves these days a turnover of £1,000,000 a week.

Pools promotion has profited vastly by those two years of delayed action. It has become a prodigious industry, diverting huge sums—more accurately, huge numbers of small sums—away from normal channels of expenditure. Entertainment businesses, especially in the provinces, have been hit particularly hard, because so many people forgo their former weekly "treat" at the theater or cinema in order to take a chance—a fantastically long chance—of winning a fortune in the great Soccer sweepstakes.

But this is not ordinary, fair competition. For the entertainment providers are heavily taxed—the "living" stage surrenders about £1,500,000 a year—while the pools promoters proceed blithely, quite free from any special impost. Retail traders are also feeling the diversion to the pools and the excursions of pools promoters, armed with vast capital, into ordinary trade.

Questions have been asked in Parliament. Voices raised in protest elsewhere; some demanding the abolition of pools betting, others the special taxation of it, or its control by the State. All petitioning the Government to do something about it. Just as the Football Association did two years ago.

The only people who have actually attempted to do anything about it are, indeed, the authorities of League Football, the Football League Management Committee, running the competitions that provide the matches upon which forecasts for pools are made. Early in 1936, this Committee attempted to frustrate betting operations by withholding the names of the teams engaged in games each Saturday until it was too late for the pools promoters to circulate them or the public to study them for "investment" purposes.

The well-meant plan did not succeed. Football management was thrown into confusion to no purpose. The "scrambling" of the previously arranged match lists was negatived because the pools promoters and the "investing" public found ways of operating together in spite of it. The League clubs, inconvenienced to no purpose, caused the scheme to be abandoned. Since then, pools betting, unchecked, has grown and grown until it appears as a sort of Frankenstein, threatening most of all the "small man" whose desire for "a harmless flutter" is responsible for its growth.

The Story of Jeremiah

Book News of the Day

THE countless Biblical narratives provide a vast treasure house of material for authors, who have for generations freely borrowed characterizations and themes from both Testaments and invested them with a modern background. Fewer are those writers who attempt a direct rendition of the familiar tales, for they realize that their work must inevitably suffer in comparison with the original. Thomas Mann's study of Joseph is an exception; although it supplements the Bible story, it is a compassionate and penetrating work of art in its own right. Now Franz Werfel offers his version of one of the scriptural narratives, presenting in HEARKEN UNTO THE VOICE (New York: Viking: $3) the doleful story of Jeremiah and the fall of the house of David.

"Hearken Unto The Voice" presents Jeremiah's story in straight narrative form; it is exciting, no doubt, and often extraordinarily vivid in its reconstruction of incidents, but it does not bear the stamp of genius. Its greatest value is in its earnest reiteration of the warning that they that take the sword shall perish with the sword. No story better illustrates this theme than the history of the kings of Judah, and Mr. Werfel gives it a direful significance as he follows the career of Jeremiah.

Jeremiah was a young man when he first came into contact with King Josiah and began his career of lamentation for Israel and wrathful scourging of the fraudulent demagogy which was ruining the "chosen people." In spite of persecution, Jeremiah held stubbornly to his convictions, but the heavy burden under which he labored overshadowed his whole life, with the exception of one or two sublime moments of joyful inspiration. Through the dark years of war, when Josiah was battling Pharaoh, when Zedekiah was struggling futilely against Nebuchadnezzar, Jeremiah foresaw only destruction for Israel. Nevertheless, at the end, when Judah was almost completely devastated, Jeremiah had another glimpse of things to come, and this time his vision brought him peace.

Mr. Werfel brings to the character of Jeremiah, and to his picture of the Israelites as a whole, the insight and compassion which were so noteworthy in "The Forty Days of Musa Dagh." Drama and violence are present in a comparable measure, but the more ponderous theme inherent in the present volume precludes the sweep of action which vitalizes the earlier work. The device by which Mr. Werfel introduces his story is reminiscent of Marie Corelli's "Ardath"; it is an ingenious dissolution of time, bringing to a young man in Jerusalem a sudden complete revelation of Jeremiah's whole career. Whether or not such a device is effective depends upon the imagination and taste of the individual reader; however, it does serve to connect Jeremiah's story with modern history, thereby rendering the ancient theme doubly significant.

M. W. S.

Shepherd's Crook Versus Big Stick

Sunshine on Saleve

GENEVA

WE HAD been residents of Geneva for a few weeks when we noticed, one day when clouds hung low over the city, a display card in a tram window which read: "The sun shines on Saleve."

At first we suspected that this was some sort of advertisement, and then my wife, who has learned how important skiing is to a majority of the inhabitants of Geneva, decided: "It must be a weather report for skiers."

We already knew that Saleve is Geneva's own mountain, standing stiffly just over the town, although it happens to belong to France and not to Switzerland. Today, the clouds hung so low that no part of the mountain was visible. It seemed a very kindly courtesy, in any case, to keep us informed in gloomy Geneva that the sun was shining on the mountain above us.

My wife was convinced, however, that there was something more than a pretty gesture in these display-cards, so she consulted a Swiss friend. "Ah, yes," cried the friend. "When we are enveloped in clouds in Geneva, and when the sun shines on Saleve, one must then take the *telepherique*."

"The *telepherique*?" we asked. "And what is that?"

Our friend beamed. "You have never experienced the *telepherique*? Then you will find it most exciting, and you will be happy when you come out into the sunshine of Saleve." She explained that the *telepherique* is a sort of elevator, or lift, which transports passengers from the village of Veyrier, at the foot of Saleve, to the summit of the mountain.

* * *

When we awoke the next morning, the clouds still hung low and unmoving over Geneva. We looked out of the window when we heard a tram coming, and there was the card proclaiming: "The sun shines on Saleve." We decided to waste no time in discovering whether the card spoke truly. So we took the next tram and rode for twenty minutes to the village of Veyrier.

We had arrived just in time for an ascent. We bought tickets and were conducted to a cage, looking indeed very much like an elevator, except that it was not confined in a shaft, but swung free on its cables. Several passengers already stood waiting. The operator slid our door shut, pressed a lever, our cage swung clear of its platform, and we were suspended in space. The sensation, indeed, was that of being in an airplane, although there was very little noise. Our cage was propelled swiftly and easily upward on its cables.

At Veyrier, as in Geneva, the clouds had extended almost to the earth, and soon our telepherique was completely submerged in clouds, making it impossible to see beyond the cage itself. We hung thus, alone in our little world, for about five minutes. Then, suddenly and with a common impulse, all of us burst out in a chorus of Oh's and Ah's. Our cage had pushed above the clouds and emerged into brilliant mountain sunshine.

* * *

We looked about us breathlessly. A little above us was the summit of Saleve, toward which we were moving. Below us was a sea, an apparently endless sea of fleecy clouds, lying silent and unmoving over the city and lake and valley of Geneva and the Rhone River.

My wife and I smiled delightedly at each other. All of the passengers were nodding and smiling to each other, although a few moments before we had been entire strangers.

My wife said: "Well, the card spoke truly. The sun does shine on Saleve."

DEMAREE BESS

North . . South . . East . . West

Newspapers as Educators

By Frank L. Perrin

LONG ago someone paraphrased a familiar couplet and made it read: "Not by companionship alone; by what one reads a man is known." Times without number since then the truth of the revised ditty has been proved. In the run of the day's news, if one cares to take account of such things, the record discloses the apparent contagious element in both major and petty crimes. Likewise in the tendency to react to the suggestion of distempers and diseases, the mode set by alarmists and the volunteer advisers who prescribe so-called preventives is followed all too faithfully by the susceptible and impressionable.

Now all of this quite logically brings us back to, or up to, the main fact to be considered. No single influence is more potent and more effective in our daily contacts with our neighbors generally and the world as a whole than the newspaper which reaches us and is looked forward to with regularity. Some people speak of the newspaper as a habit. It is hardly that. Despite the frequent dissemination of news bulletins by radio and the dissertations by news commentators, the newspaper has come to be regarded as a necessity. It is, intellectually considered, a utility.

Like most of the things which have become a part of our daily equipment the newspaper, during recent decades and more recent years, has undergone a marked change in content, make-up, and in its adaptation to recognized needs. We do not travel by the same processes utilized a third of a century ago. We heat and cool and light our homes, factories, stores and offices by appliances hardly dreamed of at the turn of the century. Our tables offer fresh fruits and vegetables at any season. We talk by wire or wireless across broad expanses of land and sea.

* * *

To those unfamiliar with the course of the progressive changes in the processes of producing a newspaper it may seem that these have remained more or less static. The exact contrary would be at once apparent to anyone who cared to compare the current product of a modern newspaper plant with that of a date even as late as 1900 or in 1910. In some respects, if not in all respects, the progress which has been reflected in communication, in travel and in cultural attainments has been and is reflected in the newspapers of the period. This is so apparent that the fact is generally accepted without documentary evidence.

But in fundamentals the office or mission of newspapers has not changed with changing times and changing environments. The newspaper, primarily, is an educator. One need not approve or indorse the particular theories, political, economic or social to which an individual newspaper is committed to admit it to the general classification. Behind every newspaper of consequence there exists and is exerted a defined and usually acknowledged influence or purpose. Every newspaper, generally speaking, has a mission.

Now this mission or purpose should be apparent. It is not always stated at the masthead or declared otherwise. It is, whether announced or withheld, to direct the thought of those who read in channels assumed to be safe and sound. It may be taken for granted that, with remarkably few exceptions, the newspaper believes in itself. Speaking as an impartial witness, it may be testified that there are few if any profligates among newspapers. Insincerity at once stamps itself indelibly upon the white surface, no matter how great the care taken by the hand which has become unclean.

* * *

So it may be agreed that the influence of the newspaper in education transcends that of the writer or expounder of texts and formulas, or of the analyst who undertakes the solution of some complex problem in chemistry or mathematics. It is not difficult to impart or imbibe rules and formulas. We learn them and at once proceed to forget them in their abstractness. But in the processes of education, properly directed, there is, or should be attained, the ability to arrive at conclusions by methods of orderly thinking. It is in this essential department of rudimentary and advanced education that the newspaper finds its opportunity to render a necessary service. It is in the measure of its ability to so direct thought and thinking that its value or lack of value must be judged. It offers no formula. It demands no percentages of excellence or perspicacity. The testing time is every hour of conscious appraisal of the not too complex problems of human existence.

Mirror of World Opinion

Tra-la-la!

POLICEMAN "JINGLES" DONAHUE, who wears a uniform of blue in Waterbury, Conn., is noted for his etticut. When motorists park overtime he leaves for them this little rhyme:

"Don't park so long in a restricted station. Traffic is hindered by such stagnation. Police request your co-operation to cure a difficult situation. Keep the cars in circulation and give the cop a short vacation.—Donahue the Cop."

Oh, Donahue, your kindly warning has brightened up our gloomy morning. You've proved that even a patrolman can be a gentle and a droll man. Where other cops resort to curses you seek to get results by verses, in terms that we could not resist were we a Connecticut motorist. Your plea, we think, beyond all question, should serve to remedy congestion, and traffic should move in a hurry upon the streets of Waterbury. And so our hat is off to you, policeman "Jingles" Donahue!—*New York World Telegram.*

The Wide Horizon

Government in French Business

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

THE pros and cons of government intervention in business are being argued at present in Paris hardly less hotly than in Washington and New York. State control of commerce and industry—either in its embryonic form of "regulation" as in America, or in the fully developed shape of "nationalization" as in France—is a universal issue.

In the opinion of many people, business and government are fire and water: to attempt to mix them is inevitably to quench the flames of individual initiative which keep the pot of prosperity boiling and the torch of liberty alight. To many others, governmental regulation of business seems essential if the complex economic machine of this industrial age is to function smoothly and steadily without either undue social strife or unfair exploitation of labor by corporate capital.

In France under the Popular Front as in the United States under the Roosevelt Administration, government has intervened constantly in business. It has not only regulated wages and working hours, but it has given organized labor very extensive prerogatives in the factories and shops. There have also been some attempts at crop control and at price fixing of farm and food products.

If this French "government in business" tree is to be judged by its immediate fruits, it should be hewn down at once, for France at the moment is hardly in a happy position. Financially the treasury is in chronic trouble and can only borrow with difficulty at extremely high interest rates.

* * *

It is perfectly possible, of course, that these unfortunate effects of large-scale Government interference with French business are only transitory. But the facts are there, and the Government itself has had to acknowledge them and modify its aggressively "anti-big business" attitude repeatedly: first, in Léon Blum's "pause" of almost a year ago; then in the shift from a Popular Front cabinet under the direction of M. Blum and the Socialists to one headed by the Radicals, but with Socialists still in the Government; and finally in the recent change to a cabinet composed almost entirely of Radicals (alias Socially-inclined liberals or progressives) without any Socialist ministers whatever.

There were, of course, other motives than purely economic ones underlying the nationalization of the French arms factories, motives which quite possibly outweigh any resultant loss of efficiency. But the effects of nationalization nevertheless constitute a significant indication of where governmental intervention in business leads when carried to its "logical" extreme: State ownership and management.

A quiet but thorough investigation of one particular French arms factory which has now been under complete governmental control for nearly a year revealed the following facts:

When the plant was taken over early last spring, the general manager (an American, incidentally) was replaced by a colonel in the army. The three other French engineers who directed the various branches of the firm were also ousted by the indirect process of offering them less than half their accustomed salaries. After some weeks, however, affairs in the plant were in such a hopeless tangle that the Ministry of War was obliged to go after these three directors and bring them back virtually on their own terms!

Today, production in the factory is admittedly 40 per cent below what it was under private initiative. Naturally, this is not due to lack of demand, for the firm is turning down orders that it cannot fill. The explanation is that the workers now consider themselves State "fonctionnaires," which means that their jobs are virtually permanent without any regard for merit.

* * *

Added to this characteristically French "bureaucracy complex" is the labor union complication. Most of the employees belong to the C. G. T. or French Federation of Labor which under the Popular Front became accustomed to the idea that the Government would always support its demands. It was therefore a rude awakening for these workers when the Ministry of War notified them it could no longer continue to pay them the high salaries they received, under efficient American management, now that they were doing only half as much work!

The result is that, in addition to interminable delay in delivery of arms and war material which the nation's defense forces urgently need, production costs have soared sensationally.

One might think that all this is counterbalanced by the fact that now the firm works exclusively for the French Government. Not at all. The factory's best customer at the moment is Japan, and its next best Rumania, despite the fact that both these countries might very conceivably become France's enemies if a general conflict were to break out!

This situation is not peculiar to the one plant in question. With local variations, it is fairly typical of all the French nationalized arms and airplane factories, though the latter have shown some improvement lately.

To conclude from this that all State control of business is thoroughly bad would of course be a ridiculous exaggeration. But a careful study of the first results of French governmental interference with private initiative in commerce and industry obliges an honestly objective observer to pause and reflect.